THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PRESIDENCY.

Counting the Electoral Vote—Exciting Scenes in Congress Yesterday—A Fiery Debate on the Admission of Georgia's Vote.

The N. Y. *World's* correspondence from Washington says:—

So soon as Wade declared that the tellers must read the total vote, General Butler rose to a point of order, that the House had decided that the vote of Georgia should not be counted, and he asked the Chair to pass upon that point of order, and direct that the Senate retire to consider it. Butler spoke with great noise and emphasis. Thunders of "Question," "Question," "Order," "Order," "Mr. President," "Mr. Speaker," "Question," resounded through the House, while the galleries took up the sounds and sent them back with audible comments and contemptuous laughter and jeers. In the midst of all this Babel let loose, the tenuous treble of Wade was heard declining to receive Butler's question of order. Butler hurled back from the very depths of his throat, "I appeal from the decision." Wade refused to entertain the appeal. Then Butler bowled out of his seat into the aisle, deliberately rolled up his cuffs, threw back his head, and was regarded by the House as the East Indian regards his idol—they knew that he was ugly, but felt that he was great. In a few words of intense bitterness he called on the House to sustain the representatives of the people against being trampled on, and he looked the very incarnation of hate, spite, and malice, though perfectly cool withal. The scene at this point baffles description. A hundred men were on their feet; a hundred tones thundered at old Ben Wade; as many more halloed at Butler; the House was frantic, and Butler and Wade were the personal devils who had invoked and were trying to ride the storm into directly opposite courses. The contagion of revolt spread. Ingersoll, Farnsworth, Kelly, Washburne, Van Horn (Mo.), Banks, Shellabarger, Pike, Lynch, Boutwell, Judd, Jones, Eldridge, Woodward, and scores of others, were on their feet yelling discordantly, and demanded "question" with one breath and "order" with the next. Wade was nowhere. He was an atom hurled by a hurricane. The gavel with which he pounded made no noise, and was only a little hammer shaken against a mighty tempest. At this point a voice deeper than all the noise, a voice profound as the bass of Beecher's big organ, a voice pitched in the tone of command, rose upon and fairly conquered the House to silence. With that voice, which was the poetry of the Philadelphia Convention, Senator Doolittle demanded that the votes be read, and Wade fell back as suddenly as a horse on his haunches, who feels the hand of a master, and ordered Conkling to read the votes. Conkling began, when Butler, Ingersoll, and Van Horn continued their protests, drowning the nasal tones of the New York Senator with all kinds of motions and cries. The storm was brewing again, and no one could fail to see that it might end in literal violence. Bee Butler hissed out, "I move that the Senate have leave to retire," at which there was laughter, and the joint convention became a circus again. Butler further moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms remove all the interlopers from the floor. More laughter and cat calls. The Senators flushed, and some of them rose to reply or to retire. Speaker Colfax, sitting on the right of Wade, got up and said:—'The Sergeant-at-Arms will arrest all members of the House who do not respect the rulings of the President, from whose decisions there lies no appeal." (Great sensation and a short silence.) While Butler subsided, Ingersoll and Van Horn kept up their loud protests. Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant at-Arms, proceeded to them, and Mr. Ingersoll sat down, while Mr. Van Horn was understood to threaten to cut Mr. Ordway in two if he laid a hand on him. Partial order, however, was restored, and Mr. Conkling read the totals, with Georgia hypothetically allowed for, which reading Mr. Wade repeated, and then proclaimed that Grant and Colfax were President and Vice President for four years from March 4th next, in the usual form. At this point there was a condition of suppressed sneers and a general spirit of audible contempt ob taining. The voice of Wade was not even listened to. Everyone was thinking of the scenes just past and waiting for the next turn of the screw. When in this decorous and dignified manner the election of Grant was announced, Wade, the harpiot, completed the farce as follows:—"The Senate having finished the business which brought them here, the joint convention will retire to the Senate Chamber." In this blunder was evident the whole inculpation which had been charged by Butler on the other house that Mr. Wade was overruling and disregarding the rules of the Representatives, and that this was the "business" which had brought the Senators there. The confounding of the Senate as and with the Joint Convention was an unhappy thought, which intensified the mirth and the chagrin. The Senate then retired with as much dignity and expedition as they could command under the insults which had been heaped upon them.

The sequel of the row in the two chambers was quite different. The Senate merely appointed Mr. Morton to inform Grant and Colfax of their election, and adjourned. The House was evidently in for business; Butler was boiling. No sooner had the last Senator's coat-tails vanished through the main door than he was on his feet screaming "Mr. Speaker" with all his might. Mr. Colfax recognized him, disregarding several others who wanted the floor, and then Butler sent to the Chair, as a question of privilege, a resolution censuring Wade for his ruling on his resolution. By consent, Mr. Colfax made a statement, in very moderate terms, regretting the scene and sustaining the rulings of Wade as being the only ones he could make under the joint rules. Butler then spoke for forty minutes, very earnestly, declaring that as things now stood either House could block an election for President by refusing to allow what votes they disliked to be counted, and as Wade ruled he might have arbitrarily declared Seymour elected after New York and New Jersey had been counted, and then refused to entertain an appeal from his decision, only revolution being then a resource to right the wrong. He animadverted on Colfax's order to the Sergeant-at-Arms, saying that in the joint convention Colfax was no more than a member of the House, and had no more right to order that officer than he (Butler) had. Moreover, Colfax had disregarded the wishes of the House, as the House stood by Butler. He said that once in the British Parliament the members detailed twelve strong men to hold down the Speaker in his chair to make him do his work, and that the Speaker should have ordered the constabulary of the House, not on its members, but upon the interlopers, the Senators, who intruded after the broadest hints had been given them to retire as the House wanted to consult by and for themselves. Perhaps four years from now Colfax, as Vice-President, might, by arbitrary ruling, declare himself elected, just as a relative of Colfax had declared him elected today. He moved for the recision of the twenty-second joint rule, and the appointment of a committee of five to consider the matter and vindicate the outraged dignity of the House. Butler spoke as a very incarnation of anger and spite, and his *ad captandum* hits on Colfax and Wade were the richest things since the row between him and Bingham. Leaving Mr. Dawes in the chair, Mr. Colfax replied in direct, severe, and very parliamentary terms, repelling Butler's hints and vindicating his worthy uncle. The members all left their seats and crowded around Colfax and Butler very thickly. The sympathy of the House was with Colfax personally, and yet against Wade in every respect, and in that direction was with Butler. An adjournment carried the affair over till to-morrow, when the division will continue, headed by Butler on one hand and Colfax on the other.

Relative to the temporary dissolution of the joint convention, for the purpose of allowing each house to decide upon accepting or rejecting the vote of Georgia, the New York *Herald's* correspondent says:—

Each Senator had a different idea as to the question that had occasioned their separate session. Edmunds, Sherman, Howe, Conness, Conkling, Trumbull, Morton, Doolittle, Hendricks and Grimes so mystified the question that Mr. Wade was well nigh bewildered. Conkling overhauled his *Globe* and quoted precedents. Trumbull retorted. Amendment after amendment was hurled at poor Ben Wade; he was showered with questions, points of order and requests to explain what was before the Senate. People in the galleries laughed outright at the confusion and variety of opinion that prevailed. Whenever the President essayed to speak he was interrupted by half-a-dozen Senators asking half-a-dozen different things. Under the circumstances he could only handle his gavel in feeble attempts to induce some order, and Senators would doubtless have been wrangling until now and old Wade pounding his desk, were it not for the persistence of Ferry, of Connecticut, who, by continued efforts to get a decision from the Chair, finally induced his brother Senators to let President Wade decide something or another. Mr. Wade stuck substantially to his position taken in the House, and was sustained by the Senate. Thus each house arrived at a different result, and the news of the action of each had been communicated to the other. This was a pretty piece of business altogether, and, of course, a rumpus was anticipated. The spectators were on the tiptoe of excitement. What would come next? was the inquiry in every mouth. The Senate again rose and went over to the House. On arriving they were stopped at the door, the Representatives being just then voting on a question to reconsider their own action. The voting could not be stopped, and the Senators therefore had to wait outside like a lot of people about the entrance of a theatre, watching for the doors to open. The voting finally ceased and the Senators were let in. Then followed the worst confusion, but the liveliest excitement of the day. President Wade took the chair and announced the determination of the Senate. Butler, who had thus far been victorious, now was beaten, and sought to cover his rout by assuming a defiant air. The scene which followed may be summed up in one word—extraordinary. Butler seemed determined not to stand by the decision of the presiding officer, and was urged on by his friends to resistance. He appealed from the Chair's decision. The Chair said it could not entertain the appeal, but, *sotto voce*, remarked that "the gentleman from Massachusetts might appeal and be d—d." Had not Speaker Colfax interposed in his vigorous way, there is no computing what might have been results.

The New York *Times'* correspondent says that after the overruling of Butler's objections to the admission of the electoral vote of Georgia:—

Butler grew black in the face, and, regardless of all attempts to silence him, demanded to be heard. Scores of members sprang to their feet, each with a point of order. The gavel of the presiding officer rapped for silence in vain. Butler elevating his voice above the din, still demanded that his appeal should be heard. At every demonstration he made, Saulsbury, of the Senate, well soaked with liquor, sprang from his seat and objected. Ingersoll, and other members of the House, stung by what they believed to be the Senate's insult in attempting to overrule the House decision, remained on their feet and acted as faithful allies of Butler. The uproar increased. Doolittle demanded, in tones of thunder, which seemed by their very volume to force their way into and clear up confused minds, that the only thing in order should be proceeded with—to wit, the declaration of the vote as provided by the concurrent resolution of the two houses. Storms of objections and cries of order proceeded from Butler and his followers. Banks sought in vain to make a suggestion, but was silenced by cries of order from the Senate side. Butler still kept his feet, growing more insolent every moment. He demanded that the Senate be given leave to retire then, that nothing be done until the House got rid of "these interlopers," pointing to Sumner, Fessenden, and the rest of the Senate. This disgraceful language, coupled with his violent conduct, pulling up his sleeves as if he was in for a free fight, increased the uproar to such a pitch that Speaker Colfax sprang to his feet and peremptorily ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any member of the House who refused to obey the decisions of the presiding officer of the joint convention. Mr. Ordway at once advanced up the aisle where Mr. Ingersoll was standing, still vociferating, and placed him under arrest. Butler dropped into his seat like lead. But cries of order, cat calls and yells still continued, during which Mr. Conkling began to read the result, as recorded by the tellers. At first he could scarcely be heard because of the disorder, but the mandate of the Speaker having been obeyed, and the proximity of the Sergeant-at-Arms to Butler keeping him still, order was gradually restored, and by the time Mr. Conkling had concluded matters were comparatively quiet.

Opinions of the New York Press.

From the Tribune.

The ceremony of counting the electoral ballots yesterday was marred by a most unseemly wrangle—a picture of which may be found in the unusually vivid and graphic report of the Associated Press. Whether, as an abstract proposition, the vote of Georgia should or should not have been counted, it is very clear that the President of the joint convention acted without the authority of the House, in instructing the tellers to include it in their reckoning. It is, however, equally clear that, although manifestly in deeper water than was good for him (speaking after the manner of parliamentarians), his action nevertheless resulted in a substantial enforcement of the rule concerning Georgia, adopted by the concurrent vote of the two houses a few days ago. That rule, as he himself tersely put it, was that if the vote of the State of Georgia did not alter the result of the election it might be counted, and if it did alter the result it was not to be counted. The whole affair is of slight importance, so far as the present case is concerned, but of too grave import as a precedent to be left in its present loose jointed state.

From the World.

The scenes attending the counting of the electoral vote, as depicted in our Washington despatches, cannot fail to mantle with shame the cheek of every American citizen. Until yesterday, February the tenth, Anno Domini 1869, the announcement of the electoral vote in the mode prescribed by the Constitution was little else than a matter of form, and always conducted with the dignity befitting the deed. Even in that most exciting time, 1861, Vice-President Breckinridge permitted no disorder when, in the presence of both houses of Congress, he announced that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin had been lawfully chosen President and Vice-President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March immediately succeeding. But not so was it yesterday. The process of counting the electoral votes, of which a majority was known to have been cast for a Presidential candidate whose motto was "Let us have peace," was made disgraceful by the wrangling of radical Senators and Representatives over the question of excluding the votes of two States, of which one was of the original thirteen States in the Union. It was not enough that seven States should have been permitted to vote for President only on conditions the most humiliating; not enough that three States were not allowed to participate in the election; but an attempt must be made to reject the electoral vote of Georgia and Louisiana. It was fitting that the man to propose the rejection of Louisiana's vote should be Mullins by name and a Representative from Tennessee; quite as fitting was it that Butler of Massachusetts should exert himself to the utmost to prevent the reception of the vote of Georgia. The debate on the question was as sad as it was long. True, the men who urged exclusion were beaten at last; but the details of the struggle revealed a spirit which betokens anything but peace. So it is that the two States mentioned had cast their votes for Seymour and Blair; had they voted for Grant and Colfax, no such struggle would have occurred.

Comment on such a proceeding is unnecessary. The graphic report which our news columns present not only tells the tale, but points the moral. We may hope that the event of yesterday does not presage the peace which the people were promised would follow the election of General Grant to the Presidency. We can only hope; would that we could say expect.

BEECHER.

Would He Have Accepted the Senatorship?

From his Sermon at Plymouth Church.

I am the happiest man that lives. You could not tempt me out of this place. Suppose they had offered me the Senatorship of the United States: do you suppose I would have accepted it? Never! never! I do not expect to be tried. It is not the style of men that they are after now. They do not look into churches and pulpits for public men to-day. But were they to do it, there would be no temptation in it. There *could* be no temptation in it. Do you suppose I could be bribed out of the pulpit if Brown Brothers offered me a full half-partnership in their business? Never! There is not money enough in all the Rothschilds' coffers to bring me the happiness that I have in your confidence and generous support, and the liberty which I have of discharging my conscience by free speech in your midst.

I tell you, there is a secret in living to do good. There is a secret in fidelity to men's consciences, and in that sympathy which can appeal to God and say, "Thou knowest that I love my country; thou knowest that I love my fellow-man; thou knowest that I love thee, and that my whole life, from core to circumference, and from circumference back to core again, is in this blessed work of reconciling men to God, and thus building them up to Christian virtue and purity." More of happiness than you can extract from wealth, or honor, or pleasure itself, you can—I say to every young man who is rightly endowed, and who has a heart that beats for this world—extract from the sphere of the Christian minister. You never will find a nobler sphere than that. If you come for the sake of honor, if you come for the sake of support, keep away; but if you love the work, and are willing to take it through good report and through evil report, there is not on this earth another calling that delights as it does to be an ambassador for Christ, and to be a friend of man among men.

Here is a place where a man, humbling himself, becomes a leader. Here is a place where a man, throwing his life away, finds it. The pulpit is above all other places on the earth. It is higher than the law, higher than the Senate, higher than the Governor's seat, higher than the Presidency. And it is open to all. You can come if you love the business, and here you will find joys that care cannot ruffle, and remunerations that time itself cannot take from you.

RAILROADS.

Improvements Along the Hudson.

The Troy, N. Y., *Times* of last evening says:—

The purchase by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company of twenty-one acres of land, lying north of Tibbits street and just south of Powers' grove on Green Island, has already been noticed, but the improvements which such purchase foreshadows are scarcely understood by the public. They involve an expenditure of at least $260,000 by the company, and will result in very material advantages to the convenience and business interests of the railroad corporation as well as of the public at large. The eastern portion of the land borders on the Hudson, and affords the finest kind of gravel, which the company will use in ballasting their roadbed and for the purpose of filling in a dockage. As soon as the ground can be prepared, the work of erecting new and extensive machine and repair shops will be commenced upon it. The present shops are to be torn down and removed. It is rumored that the company will also erect locomotive works on the new site, and will hereafter construct all the engines used upon their road, but we believe this has not been fully determined as yet.

In addition to this land the company have also purchased a large number of lots north of the Central Railroad and east of the arm of the Mohawk which empties into the West Troy basin. It is proposed to dock this arm from the Central Railroad bridge to Gilbert, Bush & Co.'s car works, so as to enable the transshipment of freight from the railroad to canal barges and *vice versa* without the necessity of cartage—for this purpose running a track from their present road down to the dock aforesaid. It is understood the improvements will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

California.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says the new year opens favorably to all the leading interests of the State. While the rain-fall has not reached the average quantity, it has been sufficient for the wants of the farmer, horticulturist and miner. While grain is still the favorite crop there is yet much doing to diversify agriculture, and the wider planting of vines, of mulberry groves, of sorghum, and the arrangements making to experiment with rice in the tule lands, show that the prosperity of the State is not to be always jeopardized by dependence on a single great staple.

There is no abatement in the zeal for railroad building. With the recent completion of the California Pacific from Vallejo to Sacramento; the opening of a through line from Vallejo to Calistoga, and the completion of fifteen miles of the Southern Pacific between San Jose and Gilroy, there are now over four hundred and fifty miles of railroad in practical operation in California. The Western Pacific, from Sacramento to Oakland, is likely to be completed by midsummer. Tracklaying has begun between Sacramento and Stockton, and grading forces are at work at Livermore Pass and Alameda Canon, the only places where heavy grading occurs on the route. This road will add about one hundred and thirty-six miles to the number already in operation.

Coal in London.

A correspondent informs us that all coal sold in London, at least for domestic use, is put up in sacks, each containing about 200 pounds, so that eleven of them will contain a ton. Each cart is provided with a pair of steelyards, and the purchaser, when his coal is delivered, selects two or three sacks, and has them weighed. Thus he can be certain of getting his correct weight. Another advantage is, that the coal, instead of being shot on the sidewalk, to the annoyance of pedestrians, is carried at once to its destination, without making any dirt or dust. The correspondent adds:—"It appears to me that the sack plan of delivery possesses obvious advantages over the present dirty plan of shooting the coal on the sidewalks."

LUNATICS.

Annual Report of the State Lunatic Hospital.

From the annual report for the year 1868, of the Trustees and Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, situated at Harrisburg, we glean the following facts and figures:—

On January 1, 1868, the number of patients in the hospital was 340; males, 185; females, 155; admitted during the year, 180; males, 103; females, 77; discharged during the year, 164; males, 86; females, 78; of those discharged, 47 were restored, 37 improved, 55 stationary, and 25 died. The number remaining in the hospital January 1, 1869, was 356; males, 202, females, 154. The whole number under treatment in the course of the year was 520. From this statement it will be seen that the wards of the hospital have been full; but those for the men have been crowded during the whole year; and so large a number has been accommodated comfortably only by the use of tee rooms attached to each ward, designated infirmaries, which have been built during the last two years.

Of those who have been treated in the hospital there were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	606	557	1163
Single	803	379	1179
Widowed	59	137	196
Total	1465	1073	2538

The number of inmates during the year has been, as in former years, somewhat fluctuating, though on the whole gradually increasing. The lowest number of men at any period of the year was 185, and the highest number 208, but for the greater part of the time the number fluctuated between 196 and 202.

The lowest number of females was 151, and the highest number 171.

The average number in the hospital was a fraction short of 359.

Concerning the life and habits of the inmates in the hospital the following is said:—

The meals are served at regular hours, are plain, substantial, and well cooked, of such character as will be nutritious, and calculated to build up the health and strength. Special provision, of course, is made for those whose delicate health and appetite require particular modes of treatment. Regular out door exercise is enjoined whenever the weather and the walking will permit; and a carriage affords to those females who are not so able to walk, all the exercise they may need, with a greater variety of scenery than they could obtain by walking.

Every evening during those months when the evenings are long something is provided to entertain and instruct all who will avail themselves of the means thus provided; but many are careless and indifferent, and require to be urged to exert themselves to take an interest in such matters. The great difficulty is to induce the majority of patients, more particularly those whose minds have been for some time disturbed, to engage in anything which requires any bodily or mental exertion. On the Sabbath service is held regularly every morning, at which all can be present who may so desire, and every evening at 8 o'clock religious services, consisting of the reading of a chapter in the Bible, singing and prayer, are held, to which all are invited, but none obliged to attend.

The following is exhibited concerning the receipts and expenditures:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the treasury, December 31, 1867		$116·78
Balance of State appropriation of 1867	$8,000 00	
Half of State appropriation of 1868	10,000·00	
		18,000·00
Revenue of Hospital from following sources, viz:		
Board and medical attendance of patients	$60,022 96	
Clothing furnished patients	4,783 49	
Damage by patients	398·95	
Stock and sundry articles sold	379·35	
		65,579·75
Total receipts		$83,696·53

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of officers from October 1, 1867, to October 1, 1868	$4,400 00	
Steward's incidental expenses	243·11	
Steward's regular expenses	78,972·06	
		83,615·17
Balance in Treas., Dec. 31, 1868		$81 36

CUBA.

The Revolutionists Gaining Ground—Highly Important Intelligence.

HAVANA, Feb. 9, via Key West, Feb. 10.—The news from the interior grows more and more alarming for the Captain-General. So far from being suppressed, the insurrection, which was long confined to the eastern end of the island around Bayamo, 400 miles from Havana, seems steadily spreading westward towards the Cuban metropolis. The startling intelligence reaches us that outbreaks have occurred almost simultaneously at Santo Espiritu, more than halfway from Bayamo to Havana; at Cienfuegos, on the southern coast, still nearer to Havana, and in direct railroad communication with it; at Trinidad, another point on the Southern coast only a little further to the eastward, and at points between Villa Clara and Sagua la Grande, on the North coast and still nearer the capital. More ominous still is the fact that difficulties have occurred between the citizens and the soldiers at a town so important and so near the capital as Matanzas, on the North Coast, and that seizures of arms have occurred only nine leagues out of the city. All these are believed to come from the forces of Quesada, one of the principal associates of Cespedes. The Spaniards vainly followed him westward from Nuevitas, and now suddenly find him planted on their lines of railroad, and threatening the important station of Villa Clara. The citizens of that place have been called out by the Spanish authorities and forced under arms to aid the regular troops. Quesada is known to have seven regiments under him well armed. His great want is artillery. The rich planters are evidently encouraging him, for he has plenty of money. The island generally may be said to be in a state of undermined revolt, ready to flame out into a general insurrection at any moment. The Captain-General has only volunteer troops at hand.

Other special advices make it certain that the rebels have refused to treat of surrender. Cespedes could not be seen by the Peace Commissioners. Marmol would not enter into terms; he declared why he burned sixteen plantations around Santiago de Cuba: their owners promised him aid, but were deceiving him, intending to gather the crops, and make away. He manumitted their slaves. Cespedes, Marmol, and Quesada commanded the entire rebellion. The two former were poorly armed, and kept near the Cobre Sierra. We are not assured that Arango, one of the rebel leaders, has been assassinated. The Cubans witness that he was shot by Spaniards in breach of a truce entered into at request of the chief, and under promise of safe conduct. It was supposed that Arango favored peace on the basis of autonomy. His hostage, Corea, is believed to have resigned his place under Government in disgust at the outrage committed upon his enemy. The brother of the murdered Arango has the credit of having saved his hostage from the fury of his soldiers. The Government reports 4000 troops coming from Spain to Santiago de Cuba. The Spanish organ advocates a desperate warfare, to extermination if necessary, and recommends forced loans.

—At the Dorsey dinner given to the prisoners in the Connecticut State Prison last Sunday, a letter was read from Mr. Dorsey, stating, among other things, that he had provided for dinners to convicts at Auburn, N. Y., and throughout New England on the same day. He estimated that more than two thousand convicts partook of his hospitality.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Congress This Morning—Butler as a Leader of the House—Affairs in Baltimore—European Market Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Excitement Abating.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—With the return of the morning the excitement of yesterday has to a certain extent subsided, and the members of the House, who yesterday followed Butler's mad leadership, begin to see their mistake. Butler himself is as persistent as ever, but it is doubtful if he will have as many supporters when his resolution comes up to-day as he had yesterday.

Members now say that Butler misrepresented the case, and misled them. They begin to see that Wade was right in his decision, and that he acted only in conformity with the rules of both houses, and with the concurrent resolution relative to Georgia.

The House is rather ashamed of itself this morning at the outrageous manner in which it threatened the Senate yesterday. Mr. Shellabarger has the floor to-day on Butler's resolution. It is not thought that the resolution censuring Senator Wade will pass. A motion will be made to lay it on the table, and this will probably prevail. Mr. Butler will, of course, make a stubborn fight.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Shawl Robbery—The Steinecke Will Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—A camel's-hair shawl belonging to a Philadelphia lady, valued at five hundred dollars, stolen from her and pawned here, was discovered yesterday.

The Miss Steinecke will case, and the will to the German doctor, are to be further investigated to-morrow, when the result of the post-mortem examination will be made known.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 11—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93¼; United States 5-20s quiet at 77. American stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 93.

PARIS, Feb. 11—A. M.—The Bourse closed quiet last evening; Rentes, 70f. 17c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼@12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Red Western wheat, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d.

LONDON, Feb. 11—A. M.—Sugar buoyant at 37s. 9d. Tallow quiet and steady at 96s. 3d.

HAVRE, Feb. 11—A. M.—Cotton closed quiet last night at 142f. on the spot and 144f. afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 11—P. M.—American securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 8d.

HAVRE, Feb. 11—P. M.—Cotton unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb 11.—Arrived, steamship Kangaroo, from New York.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—Assistant District Attorney Dechert.—There were but three prisoners in the dock to day, two of whom were colored, and consequently the Court was not so busy as on the preceding days of this week.

Frederick Stevens was tried upon a charge of the larceny of eight cents' worth of bread. There was but weak evidence against him, and Mr. Dechert very properly abandoned the prosecution.

Edward Hergesheimer was tried for assault and battery upon John Kelly, who alleged that the defendant met him in the street one night and attacked him. The defendant alleged that Kelly was drunk, and seized him as he was walking by; not knowing him, he shook him off; but the act was repeated, and he then struck him. The jury, without the aid of argument from counsel, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Williams.—In the case of Keiper vs. Hilfricker, a writ of error from Erie county, the Chief Justice this morning reversed the judgment.

The city list was resumed.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—In the case of Lackey vs. Brady, to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1000.

Margaret E. Gates vs. Moses Blumenthal. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution, to which the defense answered that there was probable cause. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—The Derry National Bank vs. Gilmore. An action on a draft. Before reported. Jury out.

Baird & Gerselmen vs. Ernst Steubing.—An action to recover for flour sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the purchase was made by defendant merely as the agent of another person, and plaintiff was aware of it at the time. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Peirce & Neidhard vs. Frew. An action on an oil contract. Before reported. By agreement of the parties the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $55000

William Morley vs. David F. Schuller. An action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by reason of the defendant's tearing down the wall of plaintiff's house for the purpose of putting up a new one, which he failed to do. From exposure to the weather plaintiff's family was made sick, and he lost a number of valuable birds. On trial.

Obituary.

We are again called upon to announce the death of another highly esteemed member of the legal profession. Yesterday John R. Vodges, Esq., died at his residence in West Philadelphia, in the 70th year of his age. He had been a member of the Philadelphia Bar fifty years, and was well known throughout the profession and community, not as connected with an active court practice, but as having a large business in trust estates. A Bar meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at noon in the Law Library to pay a tribute of respect to his memory.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Feb. 11, 1869.

There is considerable activity observable at the usual money sources in consequence of the preparations going on among our merchants for the opening of the spring trade. There is also a demand from the brokers, who are making considerable drafts on the banks for investment in bonds and stocks. This activity, however, produces no signs of a stringency, the market being so far amply supplied with loanable funds, without much surplus. There is, therefore, no quotable change in the rates for loans, though these to-day were more firm than usual. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. on Government securities and at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous collaterals. There appears to be a gradual increase in the volume of business as the season wears on, though a thorough canvass of the markets does not warrant us in chronicling general activity. The decline in exchange, and the lower quotations by cable, for some of our leading staples, has partially withdrawn the stimulus from the export trade, while a cautious policy, in most other departments, may be said to have become habitual. A prominent commercial feature of the period has been the active movement and substantial advance in sugar, which shows the prevailing disposition of the mercantile public to take hold of any commodity which may be deemed to offer a safe temporary investment of capital.

The business at the Stock Board to-day was light, and at the close the speculative shares were weak. Government and State loans were quiet. City loans were ¼ higher, with sales of the new issue at 101. Lehigh gold loan was steady at 90¾.

Reading Railroad dropped ¼, and closed dull at 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 57¼; Camden and Amboy Railroad 124; Minehill Railroad at 55; Norristown Railroad at 69; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 33¼.

Bank, Canal, and Passenger Railway shares were inactive.

There is more inquiry for Oil stocks than for some time past, owing to the advance in oil, and the discovery of new wells.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 6s, '81, cp	113⅝	1 sh Read RR	47⅛
$210 5-20s '65 J y Co	104⅝	100 do	47⅝
$110 do	105⅝	100 do	47⅝
$1000 Pa cp 5s	92½	100 do	47⅝
$200 Pa 6s, 1 series	101	100 do	47⅝
$200 City 6s, New	101	100 do	47⅝
$500 do. O. In 6s	97½	100 do	47⅝
$1000 Pittsb'g 5s	71	100 do	47⅝
$1000 Pa R 1 m 8s	98	100 do	47⅝
$1000 Leh R 6s cp	93¾	100 do	47⅝
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	90¾	200 do	47⅝
$500 do	90¾	50 sh Norrist'n	69
$200 Leh RR 6s	85	20 sh Morris C	29
$2000 Phil & Erie 6s	86¾	4 sh Leh V R	5⅝
8 sh Bk N Amer	139	100 sh Leh N Stk	30¾
11 sh Phil & Tr	124	18 sh 6th & 8th	38

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135¼	11·12 A. M.	135¼
10·40 "	13 ⅛	11 15 "	135¼
10·41 "	135¼	11·16 "	135¼
10·53 "	135¼	11·17 "	135¼
10·55 "	135¼	11·22 "	135
11·02 "	135¼	11·25 "	135¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113⅜; do. 1862, 113⅜@114; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 112⅜@112½; do., 1865, new, 109¾@109⅝; do., 1867, new, 109⅝@110; do., 1868, 109⅝@110¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109⅜@109½; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¼@101½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 130@131½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@113⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113½; do., 1864, 110¾@110½; do., 1865, 112½@112¾; do. July, 1865, 109⅝@109⅞; do. July, 1867, 109⅞@110; do. 1868, 110@110¼; 5s, 10-40s, 109@109¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 101¼@101½. Gold, 135@135¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 113¾@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 110¾@111½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 112¼@112⅝; July, 1865, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1867, 109⅝@110½; do. 1868, 110@110¼; 10-40s, 109@109¼. Union Pacific bonds, 101¾@102. Gold, 135¼.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R	164½	Cleveland & Toledo	104¾
Ph. and Res. R	95	Toledo & Wab	65⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R	93⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R c	66
Cle. and Pitt. R	91¾	Mil. & St. P. pref	79¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com	83¾	Adams Express	68½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf	91⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co	29¾
Chi. and R. I. R	131¾	U. S. Express Co	62½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	118¾	Tenn. 6s, new	66
Pacific Mail S. Co	114	Gold	135⅛
West. Union Tel	37¾	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.—The Flour market remains firm, but the volume of business is light. About 500 barrels were taken for home consumption at $5·50 for superfine; $5 75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; 7 50@8 for Minnesota do. do.; $8·50@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $10·50@12 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is extremely quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1000 bushels at $1·60@1 75 for red, and $2·10@2 20 for white. Rye sells at $1 50@1 60 per bushel. Corn is in fair demand, and the stocks are light. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 89 cents, including 1500 bushels on private terms. Oats are quiet, with sales of Western at 78@75 cents.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at $50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand at full prices; sales of 256 bushels at $9·25@9 62½; Timothy is worth $3 75@4; and Flaxseed, $2 62@2·65.

Whisky is dull at 97 cents@$1 per gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Stocks strong. Gold, 135. Exchange, 109¾; 5-20s, 1862, 114⅞; do, 1864, 110¾; do, 1865, 112⅝; new, 109⅝; 1867 110; 10-40s, 108⅛; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Co., 61½; Cumberland preferred, 37½; New York Central 164½; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 147; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Illinois Central 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92; Cleveland and Toledo, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117½.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....46 | 2 P. M.....51

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Barque Black Brothers, Corry, Rotterdam, E. A. Souder & Co.
Br. barque Woodland, Higg

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and Political Parties—Things to be Remembered.

From the N. Y. Times.

There are some leading facts which it may be well for those who are so anxious concerning General Grant's party relations and probable action to bear in mind. The Republicans, for example, who insist that he ought to be, in the strict sense of the word, a party President—taking the advice of the leaders of the Republican party as his sufficient guide and rule of action, because he was nominated and elected by that party—will do well to remember:—

1. That General Grant never was a member of the Republican party until after the war.

2. That he was nominated at Chicago not mainly because he was a Republican, but because he had more of the confidence of the people than any other man in the country.

3. That the canvass proved that he was stronger with the country than the party, and received a great many votes and a great moral support from outside the party limits.

4. That his hold on the confidence of the country is quite as strong to-day as it ever was, and is not likely to be forfeited or lessened by any rash or reckless action on his part.

These considerations combine to give General Grant a degree of independence, in his official action, which few of his predecessors have ever had. The people do not expect or desire him to be a mere party President. His assent to the leading principles and measures of the Republican party has been given in the clearest and most explicit manner, and no one doubts that they will form the basis of his administration. But this fact gives no warrant for the expectation that he will, in all things, consult primarily the wishes or supposed interests of the party as the guide of his action.

On the other hand, those Democrats who are predicting that he will turn his back upon the Republican party and espouse, in any way, the principles or policy of the Democracy, may do well to call to mind:—

1. That throughout the war General Grant received no support from the Democratic party, and always regarded its action as hostile to the cause of the Union, which the war was waged to sustain.

2. That after the war he took more than one occasion to say that no party which, during the war, failed to do its utmost in support of the Government deserved the confidence of the country.

3. That he has more than once declared that he had far more toleration for Southern men who went into the rebellion than for Northern men who do did not do all in their power to put it down.

4. That he regards efforts to obstruct and embarrass the Government in its endeavors to reorganize Southern society on the basis of existing laws as hostile to the peace, which is essential to the prosperity, of the country.

5. That in accepting the nomination of the Republican party, he evinced and declared his reliance upon that party, rather than any other, to restore harmony to the nation, and bring the Government back to its natural and beneficent course of operation.

While General Grant has a right, therefore, to expect from the Democratic party such a degree of support as the wisdom and justice of his official action may deserve, there is no reason to suppose that he will look for, or try to get, anything more at its hands. That any part of the patronage of his office will be offered as a consideration for Democratic support, no one for a moment dreams. And that he will shape his measures with a view to securing Democratic favor, any further than to make them such as will deserve the favor of all, there is no more reason to suppose.

Mere party considerations of any kind, we think, will enter much less into General Grant's administration than many suppose. His first aim will be to deserve the favor and support of all honest and patriotic men of all parties, by doing that which will best promote the welfare and prosperity of the whole country. That there is any better way than this of securing the support of his own party, none but its enemies will for a moment pretend.

The St. Domingo Job.

From the N. Y. Times.

We are quite prepared to credit the rumors connecting the St. Domingo annexation scheme with private, speculative, and even corrupt considerations. General Banks may have acted with good faith in advocating a protectorate, and Mr. Orth may have entered upon the annexation business with hands of virgin purity. But that the influences which are at work intriguing in behalf of annexation, and lavish in promises of good faith on the part of Baez and those of the Dominicans who share his fortunes, are pure and honest, we are scarcely able to concede.

There may be good reasons why Baez should desire annexation. He finds it difficult to hold his ground as President, and would doubtless prefer a bargain and sale—himself being the seller—to exile or something worse. His creditors, or rather the creditors of his Government, not unnaturally share his desire. They have no hope of payment, except from Uncle Sam. It is not improbable, moreover, that not a little of the land which we are asked to occupy has already been hypothecated to parties who would have more confidence in its value as a part of the United States domain than while under the control of the Dominicans.

Some hypotheses of this nature are requisite to render intelligible the project of annexation. On its merits, such a project could not stand a day. It involves so large an addition to the responsibilities of our Government, so serious an embarrassment to the work of pacification, and so sure a source of financial difficulty, that it could not endure sober investigation. It may for the moment gratify a love for spread-eagleism. It may supply buncombe with a fresh stock of flowering periods. But as a practical measure, considered in relation to the present circumstances and immediate requirements of this country, it is mischievous and absurd. The sinister influences which support it may be strong, but we do not believe that they are strong enough to force this folly through Congress.

Grant and Ben. Butler.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On the whole historic canvas perhaps no figure has ever stood out in such singular, solitary, and, in some senses, sublime grandeur as at this moment does that of General Grant. In a world too wide for the ambition of the First Napoleon in its wildest dreams to grasp, he sits simple, silent, strong; and the thoughts, the aspirations, the interests, the hopes, the fears, and, in some portions, the tears of a whole nation turn towards him. In vain we scan the page of history for a parallel. The internal condition of the country is not dissimilar to that of England when William of Orange assumed its sway. England had then been torn by a series of civil wars which left her whole system rent and broken. The character of the contending parties was not dissimilar. In the chivalry, the gallantry, the devotion, the manly sentiment to the "lost cause" of the cavaliers who adhered to the house of Stuart, the South finds a partial prototype; while in the sturdy vigor, the unflinching perseverance, the great unquenched courage in the darkest hour, and the inflexible principle which distinguished the Parliament—we may almost call it the Republican party of that day—the Congress and the North find almost an exact parallel.

General Grant, too, looms up before the world as a man possessing many of those great qualities with which Macaulay on his pictured page has surrounded William in such splendid pose. He has the same absence of ostentation, the same calm confidence, the same unbending will, the same high sense of duty which Macaulay ascribes to William Cromwell, even with his iron and relentless rule, was to William what Thaddeus Stevens was to Grant—cut many difficulties from his path and created, in its natural reaction, an appetite for, if not less firm, milder and more healing counsels. Let us hope that the parallel may be fully carried out, and that as William, where necessary, by a severe but beneficent moderation, succeeded in completely healing those dissensions which divided and distracted England, and so laying the stable foundation of her after greatness, so Grant may, by his wise and prudent administration, reconcile all opposing elements among us. That he will do so may be with almost certainty prophesied; for the moderate temper of the man naturally inclines him towards conservatism; and should our prophecy be borne out by subsequent events, General Grant will have hastened (for no one can prevent) the coming of that greater future which awaits our country. An opportunity such as no other statesmen ever had lies before him. The voice of passion and of party seems supernaturally hushed. The great masses of the North have a thorough faith in his will and his power to establish peace on a firm basis, and that is the calm, still current of opinion which runs underneath all the noisy babble and brawl which mere politicians raise on the surface. The South, though still in sorrow, look to him with hope, if not with thorough confidence, and are prepared to accept any policy which is laid out for them by their conqueror which is marked with a sense of benignant justice.

The Senate and House of Congress are reposing on their arms, curious and anxious to know what the ides of March will reveal, and we are filled with a deep trustfulness that that truculent and irascible body will have at last found a President who will exact their respect by the silent grandeur of his character. Even the renowned chief, General Butler, on whom, since the death of Stevens, the war mantle has descended, and who, without the overawing dominion which experience and age gave to Pennsylvania's acrid statesman, possesses far more subtlety of thought, more statesmanlike adaptability, more readiness of resource, more superb audacity, and more close and crushing vigor in its application, stands calmly leaning on his spear, unmindful of the small conflicts which rage around him, and watching, with a curiosity not untouched, with confidence the action of his former rival. It will require but a slight turn of the political kaleidoscope to throw Grant and Butler into combination. Both are strong men, powerful in themselves without the aid of party. Both are old Democrats. Grant was forced upon the Republican party by his enormous popularity with the masses, and Butler in his Congressional district routed the radical element which assailed him in every quarter, from the feeble yelping of Kilpatrick to the bolder barking of the *Tribune*. Both are men of the people, and on the vital question of finance, upon which the prosperity of the nation now depends, we look to see them standing shoulder to shoulder at the head of the new party which must inevitably be formed.

Those who know Grant best predict that he will not prove himself unequal to the responsibilities of his exalted position. He still adheres to that quality which Carlyle places in the gospel of greatness above all others—silence. When he accepted a weightier responsibility than this (the command of the Army of the Potomac), he issued no rotund Pope or McClellan small Napoleon *pronunciamientos*, but simply said to Mr. Lincoln, "I hope I shall not disappoint the confidence of the country." He did not. We have every reason to believe it will be so now. We may describe him, in full accordance with Humboldt's theory, "as a great man, who, happening to find important business in life set before him to do, did it accordingly as a matter of the merest practical detail." With all his appearance of soldierly simplicity and unaffected manners he is very exclusive, and of less broad but far deeper mind than Lincoln. He has a scorching insight into human nature which makes him very friendly to those to whom he takes a fancy, but distant to those who are not congenial to him. He has a strong partiality for men of solid standing in society as well as in public affairs, and to that extent he may disappoint his ultra radical camp followers. While he will incline towards the best of those of the party which accepted him, he will probably map out humanity on the Biblical idea of the sheep and the goats, and cast aside with cool contempt the selfish dogmas of party. Let us, too, rest on our arms and await the ides of March.

Northern vs. Southern Economy.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

In days gone by the Southerners were looked upon as the prodigal class of our countrymen. While the Northerners husbanded their earnings, lived as a whole considerably inside of their means, economized and added to their substance and the national wealth, the Southerners spent their means lavishly, gratified their whims, tastes, and desires without regard to cost, devoted the revenues of to-day to the pleasures of the morrow, mortgaged their crops in advance, and plumed and prided themselves on their hospitality, liberality, and extravagance, while regarding and stigmatizing us as tight-fisted and narrow-minded, absorbed in the almighty dollar, etc., etc. None scattered their ducats at the hotels and watering places with such *abandon* as they. None lived so freely, or devoted so much time to travel, or travelled so royally.

A reversal of these habits is not at all improbable as one of the results of the revolution through which the country has passed. At the outset the Confederates hurled their battalions against our batteries with no less prodigality than they expended their resources. Leaders in the field needlessly sacrificed men; and those in State, material. With the unanticipated prolongation of the war, Southern resources were subjected to a most exhaustive drain. Want followed. The rebel armies in the third year of the war were reduced to garments and rations which the ordinary mendicant would reject. The people at home were compelled to substitute home-spun for purple and fine linen, and often wanted for the common necessaries of life. Poverty reigned from end of the Confederacy to the other, and the insurgents emerged from the fiery crucible through which they had passed a bankrupt, penniless people. There was no slave labor to fall back and lean upon. To starve or put their own hand to the plough was the prerogative. From the lap of luxury they had been transferred to a condition where they must earn their bread with the sweat of their brow. With them there followed a struggle for existence almost, and the compulsory economy of the war period was compulsory still.

This forced change of circumstances must necessarily have begotten by this time a signal change in Southern habits, and it will be no matter for surprise if they should, in the future, be among the most economical of people. They manifest a desire and appreciation for recuperation and prosperity such as they never enjoyed before, and they can but be aware that retrenchment, economy, and frugality are essential to the attainment of these ends. That they contemplate practising these virtues in the future is therefore manifest.

Turning now to the North, we discover that our habits of living have undergone a change for the worse. With the creation of our war expenses there came a period of Northern extravagance. Familiarized to enormous expenditures by the Government, the people began to increase their individual cost of maintenance, to indulge in luxuries unthought of before, and to look upon frugality and economy in somewhat the same light that the South previously did. Instead of want and famine, the prolongation of the war seemingly brought plenty and prosperity. Mortgages upon the future made money plenty. No one wanted for employment, while bounty money passed rapidly through the pockets of those who had never known before what it was to have an extra shilling. All around us many suddenly grew rich through fat contracts or speculation, and exercised a demoralizing influence by the reckless manner in which they scattered their ducats. Contractors and cotton thieves dazzled the eye of the public with their jewelry, and shoddy trailed her silks and satins before the admiring and envious gaze of the less prosperous. Money came quick, and went quicker. Resorts of amusement were patronized as they had never been before. Neither did the end of the war bring with it an end to these ruinous habits which had been so suddenly engrafted upon us. The people, as well as representatives, have still gone on as if there were no limits to our resources, as if the national finances could stand any strain without being snapped asunder, as if our individual pocketbooks would never be less plethoric than now.

Such being the case, it behooves us of the North to stop and reflect whether a continuance of these habits may not only work individual ruin, but in a very few years transfer the balance of wealth and power to the South, aided as it is by the immense cotton and sugar interests. We have seen in the dire rebellion the results of prodigality, reckless expenditure, effeminacy, and the living from other men's labor. We have the example of the South as a warning to deter us from the habits and modes of life upon which, as a people, we at the North have entered. Will we profit by it, or still continue to advance backward as our Southern countrymen go forward? These are questions which press home with force upon each one of us.

The New Bureau of Morality.

From the N. Y. World.

Could anything be more inexcusably disgraceful than the attempt which has been made in Congress to cheat the widows of soldiers out of the miserable pittance to which they are entitled under the pension law, and to place the character of these women as well as their money at the mercy of the caprice, the cupidity, or the lust of the disbursing officers of the Pension Bureau? "There is a generation that curseth their father and doth not bless their mother; a generation that are pure in their own eyes, and yet are not washed from their filthiness; a generation whose eyes are lofty, and their eyes lifted up on high; a generation that for teeth have swords, and grindeth with their jaw-teeth, to devour the needy from off the earth and the poor from among men." Here you have the party of moral ideas photographed to the life, and never were their hypocrisy, their self-righteousness, and their insufferable meanness made so vividly apparent as they were by this proposition to turn the Pension Office into a bureau of morality, and to compel every woman who presents herself to receive her pension to come armed with a certificate of good character, and to disprove any allegations against her chastity which malice, envy, or lust may have contrived to invent.

It appears that the moral sense of the Commissioner of Pensions has been shocked by the discovery, fancied or real, that some of the widows borne upon the pension rolls of the United States "were cohabiting without marriage, refusing that solemn and legal rite, and living in open prostitution," and he became at once taken up with zeal that "the Government should not be unwittingly placed in the strange attitude of offering a premium on immorality." The method which he, or rather the member of Congress whom he inspired, proposed for the cure of this evil, and for bringing back these erring women to the paths of virtue, was sublimely simple and severe. It was to starve them into chastity; to withdraw the annual stipend on which they were leading a life of riotous profligacy and unbounded luxury, at the rate of eight dollars a month; and to tame the fever of their blood by cutting off their income.

It might have occurred to any one who was not a very moral philosopher that, if it were true that the widow of a soldier was leading a life of shame, her downfall might be traced, not to the fact that she had too much money, but rather that she had too little, and that the Government might be placed in the strange attitude of offering a premium on morality if a little of the money which is yearly squandered for the good of the party were devoted to increasing the stipends of pensioned widows, placing them above the reach of temptation and relieving them from the pressure of absolute want, and that good results might also follow a reform in the whole matter of disbursing pensions, since, under the present system, frauds innumerable and grievous are constantly practised upon the pensioners, and in many cases the money due them is withheld, month after month, on the most frivolous and vexatious pretexts, swelling meanwhile the bank account of the pension agent, and bringing to him a handsome interest. All this, however, has nothing to do with the principle involved in the proposition of the Commissioner of Pensions and the Pension Committee, placed before the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. Perham, "of the cold and frigid region of Maine," that the payment of a pension to the widow of a soldier should be made contingent upon her chastity. There was no such stipulation in the contract which the wives of the soldiers of our army made with the Government when they gave up their husbands to its service.

It was not so nominated in the bond. The contract simply was that, if the husband of a woman was slain, she should receive, as the price of his life, a certain pitiful sum of money, to be paid her so long as she did not take to herself another husband. It was a hard bargain at the best, and none but a moral philosopher would dream of now interpolating into it new conditions. The Government might, with equal propriety, propose to stop the pension of every widow who did not go to church three times every Sunday, or who wore back hair which was not her own save by purchase. We suppose that any truly moral and trooly loyal philosopher will confess with his lips, if not with his heart, that immorality in a man is as worthy of condemnation as it is in a woman; but we are quite certain that no member of Congress will propose to institute an examination into the private moral character of the one-armed and one-legged male pensioners of the Government, and provide for stopping the pay of any of them who may chance to stray aside from the path of virtue. The full price which the Government demanded from these men and women for the stipend which they are receiving has been paid, and there is no excuse for asking anything more. The wife has given her husband, the widowed mother has resigned her son, the strong man has paid away his limbs and bartered his health, and is content to hobble up towards his grave with a body shorn of its fair proportions, hacked into a hideous ruin, and tortured with constant pain. They have all paid heavily enough for all they are to get in the future; and in the name of humanity, to say nothing of justice and gratitude, let no one seek to lay heavier burdens upon them!

We do not suppose that it is true that any considerable number of the pensioned widows in the United States are open to the aspersion which the Commissioner of Pensions and the Hon. Mr. Perham have cast upon them. Any one who knows the poor—who has seen them in their own homes, and witnessed the courage, the faith, the piety, and the trustfulness in God wherewith they combat the ills of life—need not be told that there is as much virtue among them as there is among the classes whom Heaven has blessed with a happier lot. But if all these allegations against soldiers' widows were true, it requires very little reflection to see that the remedy proposed for the supposed evil would only intensify it. Take Mr. Perham's own statement of the case, for instance. "Here," said the gentleman from Maine, "are two widows living in the same community, both drawing pensions, and both forming matrimonial engagements; the one gets married honestly and forfeits her pension; the other declines the marriage rite, but cohabits with the man and retains her pension." Here we might pause to inquire whether it is in accordance with truly moral ideas to speak of a woman who enters into a state of concubinage as one who has formed a "matrimonial engagement;" but that is not the point. "The operation of the present system was to punish the chaste woman by depriving her of her pension when she got married honestly," continued Mr. Perham, "and to give a premium to women who lived as concubines. I think the Government should not allow itself to be placed in that anomalous position." Well, the Government can relieve itself from all difficulty of this nature by simply adopting the suggestion of Mr. Raum and repealing that section of the pension law which causes the marriage of a pensioned widow to work a forfeiture of her pension. It is perfectly true that the present rule is contrary to public policy, since it discourages marriage. If that rule were abrogated, no weak and ignorant woman would be left to be tempted—perhaps by affection, perhaps by dire necessity—to consent to an illicit connection which could only be made a lawful one by the sacrifice of an income which she might deem indispensable for her support. The Government would spend no more money on pensions than it now does if all the widows in the land were married to-morrow. The Government saves nothing by keeping its pensioned widows in a state of single and unproductive celibacy. There would be a few dollars saved if Mr. Perham's proposition were carried into effect; but it would be money accursed in the sight of men and Heaven. We have heard many hearty and many affected denunciations of repudiation; but, of all the schemes for "breaking the plighted faith of the nation," none is so worthy of scorn and detestation as this proposition to repudiate the debt due to soldiers' widows for the sake of their souls. It could only have originated with "a generation that are pure in their own eyes and yet are not washed from their filthiness," and who "grind with their jaw-teeth to devour the needy from off the earth and the poor from among men."

General Grant's Politics and Policy.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If the world were not full of fools, very many journalists would have to choose some other vocation; and yet the daily maunderings over an imaginary rupture, or alienation, or mutual distrust, or something of the sort, between the President elect and his prominent supporters in the late canvass, are absurd beyond precedent. They have absolutely no shadow of foundation, and their authors do not hesitate to defy the most notorious facts. Thus the *World* says of General Grant that

"He has in fact already, even before he is in office, revolted from one of the chief tenets of the Chicago platform—that declaring that President Johnson was justly impeached and ought to have been convicted. It is no secret that General Grant thinks the conviction of the President would have been a blunder; that he disapproves of the law which Mr. Jounson was accused of violating; that he desires its immediate repeal as an absurd obstruction to the usefulness and efficiency of the executive head of the Government. The endorsement of the impeachment at Chicago was a virtual endorsement of the law; and General Grant's demand for its immediate repeal evinces the contempt in which he holds that part of the Chicago platform."

—Now, it is perfectly well known among well-informed persons that General Grant gave a zealous and effective support to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, urged Senators to vote for his conviction, and profoundly regretted his escape from that measure of justice. If there be an intelligent human being who does not know this, it is because he has chosen to remain ignorant of it. As to the Tenure-of-Office act, we challenge any one to name the person to whom the General has expressed a preference for its absolute repeal over its modification as is proposed in the Senate. We are unaware of his choice in the premises, if he has any; and we are confident that others are equally so. If he has a choice, he has been very chary of imparting it to others.

As to the selection of his Cabinet, we think his persistent reticence has been wise and fortunate, and we know no Republican who disagrees with us on this point. He may, even yet, see fit to make a different cast from that which he would have made a month ago; and it would be unfortunate if his freedom of action in the premises were at all embarrassed. Yet all must realize that if Mr. A. or Mr. B. had been indicated by him in January as his probable choice for the State or the Treasury Department, he would have been reluctant to humiliate and mortify that person by sending to the Senate the name of another instead of his on the 4th of next month. Nor ought the Cabinet officers in prospect to be subjected to boring by office-seekers a day sooner than they must be. The inquiry of the demons of old—"Art thou come to torment us before the time?"—was reasonable and pertinent, provided only that its premise were sound. When the Secretaries in embryo come into possession of their snug official quarters and their $8000 a year, let them take up their cross and bear it. Till then, spare them.

If, then, it shall seem advisable to General Grant to indicate no choice for Cabinet officers until the morning of March 4, or if he shall choose to name a part of them sooner and leave the residue in abeyance, we trust that he will do exactly as he shall see fit. Curiosity as to his choice is lively and legitimate; but no friend of the incoming administration would have it gratified at the cost of embarrassing the President-elect. Numerous as the office-seekers may be, they are but a small fraction even of the Republicans; and the residue are in no hurry whatever.

We note that a few of our greenest Republican journalists allow themselves to be dragged into controversy with those who are intent on diffusing a false impression that General Grant is at variance with a majority of the Republicans in Congress, and intent on "setting up for himself," as the phrase is. The fact is well known that he set up for himself many years ago, and has ever since maintained the position then taken. He was nominated by the Republicans because his views accorded in the main with theirs, just as he would have been eagerly and unanimously taken up by the Democrats had he leaned to *their* side. Their prospects of success from October, 1867, to the date of his nomination at Chicago, were quite as good as ours, not merely in their own view, but in that of dispassionate observers as well.

They now insist that they would have succeeded had he been their candidate, not ours. It rested absolutely with General Grant to decide on which ticket to run; and he chose to identify himself with that party whose convictions accorded generally with his own. But this does not preclude his asserting a large measure of independence, as he undoubtedly will and should do. This may possibly enable journals like the *World* to reawaken in the breasts of their followers fervent and rapturous hopes destined never to be realized. The *rôle* now being played out to its pitiable catastrophe by Andrew Johnson is one rarely or never undertaken unless by an Accident, and one to which no man has less proclivity than Ulysses S. Grant.

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PATENTS.

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No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. BOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.

On the petition of LYDIA W. LITCHFIELD, administratrix of the estate of Leroy Litchfield, of South Bridge, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, for an improvement in Shuttles for Looms:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.

On the petition of SOLOMON E. BOLLES, of Rochester, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 10th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Machine for Raising and Transporting Stones:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 7th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.

On the petition of CLEMENT RUSSELL, of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, reissued May 15, 1862, for an improvement in double-geared Horse Powers:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1869.

On the petition of E. HARRY SMITH, of Bergen, New Jersey, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 17th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Sewing Machines:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 29th day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1869.

On the petition of WALTER H. FORBUSH, of Buffalo, N. Y., administrator of the estate of E. B. Forbush, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted the said E. B. Forbush, on the 17th day of April, 1855, reissued the 26th day of April, 1869, and again reissued in five divisions numbered respectively 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, and 1071, the 24th day of May, 1864, for an improvement in Grain and Grass Harvesters:—

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 29th day of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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700 Artillery Saddles.
2100 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
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PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Lyle Monument Ball was a great success last evening.

—An infant, apparently nineteen months old, was found last evening in an alley back of No. 120 S. Twelfth street. The little one was cared for by a resident of the neighborhood.

—John Lyon, for the theft of brass from the machinery of the steamboat John Smith, at Smith's Island, had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon, and was sent below.

—Margaret Donohue, for assault and battery on Ellen Murray and Lydia Connor, was arraigned before Alderman Kerr yesterday, and was held to bail to answer the charge at court.

—A case of goods was stolen from the pavement of the Commonwealth Building, No. 611 Chesnut street, the other afternoon. The property belonged to Mr. A. J. Baton. Up to yesterday the goods had not been recovered.

—The Navy Yard suffers stagnation. Men are daily being discharged; and save the regular business of the departments, nothing is transpiring. The Brooklyn, Omaha, and Juniata are housed, and the machinery of the Shackamaxon and Juniata is already housed.

—John R. Vodges, Esq., for more than a quarter of a century a prominent lawyer and most enterprising citizen of Philadelphia, died yesterday at his residence in West Philadelphia, aged 71 years. Mr. Vodges was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College, and an active promoter of the success of that institution.

—Caroline Lintheeum was charged before Alderman Kerr, yesterday afternoon, with the larceny of a satchel containing $100 in money, a gold watch and chain, and other articles, belonging to Isabella Hammitt. The latter purchased some meat of defendant and left the satchel lying on her stall. On her return in search of the missing property it could not be found. The accused was held to answer.

—The dry goods store of Mr. John W. Thomas, on Second street, above Callowhill, was entered on Tuesday night, and robbed of about $1000 worth of goods. The thieves had dropped in their haste some lace curtains, tied in a shawl, which were found in the entry of the adjoining premises, and two or three pieces of valuable black velvet were discovered after daylight in front of a brewery in New Market street.

—Yesterday an informal meeting of gentlemen interested in giving the right of suffrage to American-born youths of eighteen years of age and upwards, was held at the Spring Garden Hall. Quite a number of gentlemen gave their consent to the object. Mr. R. T. Roberts was called to the chair. T. H. Warren was appointed Secretary. A series of resolutions endorsing the movement was adopted.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—General Grant arrived in Washington last evening.

—Rev. Henry A. Wise, Jr., died yesterday at Wilmington, N. C.

—Revenue Commissioner Rollins will return to Washington on Monday.

—James C. Carney, President of the Mutual Redemption Bank of Boston, died yesterday.

—Last evening the St. Laurent, from Havre, arrived at New York with the passengers of the steamer Pereire.

—Carl Schurz is to have a grand reception by the Germans of Baltimore when he arrives *en route* for Washington.

—The New York Legislature yesterday adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Hon. James T. Brady, and adjourned.

—Whalen, convicted of the assassination of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and sentenced to be hung at Ottawa, Canada, to day at 12 o'clock, has acknowledged that he was present when McGee was killed, but denies that he fired the fatal shot. Mrs. McGee, the widow of the assassin's victim, has written a letter in which she says that she freely forgives the murderer of her husband.

—A little after eight o'clock last evening, a young woman named Annie O'Neil was discovered in one of the corridors of the White House, in Washington, moving towards the private apartments of the President, who, when asked what she wanted there, replied, "I am sent by God Almighty to kill Andrew Johnson." Being taken into custody, an old-fashioned double-barrelled pistol, unloaded, was found in her possession. It appears that she entered the White House during the afternoon, and concealed herself in the meantime. She was evidently laboring under an attack of insanity, said to have been caused by her apprehension that she would lose the entire savings of herself and sister gained in the Treasury Department during several years past, and invested in a little homestead for her family, and which would have to be given up because it was purchased under a tax title. She was taken in charge by the police authorities, and will, to-morrow, be examined preparatory to sending her, if need be, to the insane asylum.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Feb. 10—Evening.—An attempt was made last night to fire the powder magazine of Fort Puna. A person who was divested of his clothing and disguised with black paint, climbed the outer walls for that purpose, and was discovered by a sentry, who shot and wounded him. He is now a prisoner. The Havana journals in the Spanish interest are quarrelling among themselves on questions of policy, advocating widely distinct systems and measures. A violent article has appeared in the *Voce de Cuba*, tending to arouse the passions, create a general panic and bring on excesses. Last night a meeting of planters was held and a resolution adopted guaranteeing, with 10 per cent. of their properties, the issue of a loan of $9,000,000 in greenbacks by the Spanish Bank, 5 per cent. of the taxes to be devoted annually to redemption. To-night a meeting of merchants was held at the Palace to raise more money for the government.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Arrests continue to be made. Last night the police searched several houses. Recruiting for the volunteer force is going on briskly, and two companies of regulars have left Matanzas for Macagua to suppress the disturbances there. The Vuelta Abajo region continues quiet.

Senator Henderson of Missouri, Governor Gardner, and General Cassiday arrived here to-day from New York, in the Moro Castle.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—One of the persons implicated in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos has been sentenced to death, and his case will await the action of the Cortes, which body will meet to-morrow for organization.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, has issued general orders for the remodelling of the Spanish navy.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Gladstone proposes to abolish all university tests.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Conservatives are making preparations to carry on a vigorous opposition in Parliament. Lord Cairns will represent the Earl of Malmesbury as their leader in the House of Lords.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Count Walewski has left Athens on his return to this city. He is the bearer of a satisfactory reply from the Greek Government, on all points, to the proposals of the Paris Conference.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The press of this city deny, with much indignation, the truth of the assertion made by Bismark's organ in Berlin, to the effect that they had been bribed by the Prussian Government.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The *Gazette* of the Bourse of this city, speaking of the proposed establishment of an American financial agency at London by Secretary McCulloch, after the expiration of his term of office, hails the event as a guarantee against repudiation, and as a promise of the development of the commerce of Europe and the United States.

Contested Election Case.

The testimony in this case was resumed yesterday before the examiners, Messrs. Messick and Battin:—

John Rogers sworn—I was Republican return inspector of the Seventh division of Third ward at the last October election; Mr. Thompson, the Democratic inspector, took the tickets; the votes were taken in very rapidly during the first and second hours after the opening of the polls; Mr. Devitt kept the list of taxables; I could see the faces of the voters during the first hour; as fast as men came up to vote Mr. Thompson cried "All right" and taking the tickets placed them in the box; very few examinations were made regarding their right to vote; I have lived in that neighborhood thirty-five years, and in that division ever since it has been a division; several of those voting I had not seen before; several were challenged, but no notice was taken of the challenges; no vouchers were produced by the challenged parties, but their votes were taken; I voted the full Republican ticket in that division.

Cross-examined—There must always be several hundred people voting in that division who are strangers to me, but not so many as voted on that day.

Philip M. Shultz sworn—I have lived in the Seventh division of the Third ward nine years, and in that vicinity about thirty-five years; I had the outside window-book at the last October election; I was there when the voting began; the votes during the first and second hour were taken so fast that I could not always find the names as rapidly as the persons voted, and sometimes the name was announced so low that I could not hear it; when I asked them to repeat the names they would sometimes do so, and sometimes would not; I could not check off the votes as fast as they were given; at one time there were three or four hands in the window at once; during the second hour a lot of strangers came to vote, and I was pushed away from the polls; I did not know who they were, but have since heard that they were New Yorkers; twelve or fifteen of them voted in that hour; I knew better than to interfere with such a crowd; I gave the book to another man, and came up town to look for assistance; I could not find the Chief of Police, the Chief of Detectives or the District Attorney; I returned to the polls, and in about a quarter of an hour the District Attorney arrived; the same party returned in the afternoon, in squads of three or four, and voted; they had a regular system; the names would be taken from the window-book, and written on a piece of paper, and handed out to the strangers, who would then vote on the names; I made some challenges during the day, but only two of them were regarded; one man whom I challenged wished to vote on the name of a man living in my neighborhood; when I challenged him, they sent him to get a voucher; he returned with one, but the voucher was not sworn, and he was; I objected, but they said it was too late, as the vote was in the box; one of these New Yorkers voted three times; I voted the full Republican ticket; when Fitzgerald and his party were voting, I did not see any policemen or sheriff's officers about; nobody interfered with them.

Cross-examined—When four or five hands were in the window at one time, I cannot say how many dropped tickets; my difficulty in finding the names on the book did not arise from the writing being bad; it was good writing; I changed my list for a printed list at one time, because I thought they were going to attempt to steal my window-book; I kept my book, and when I left the polls, at 5 o'clock, I took it with me; I did not use the printed list; there was no attempt made to take my book; the names which were handed out to the strangers on pieces of paper were written by Mr. Fletcher, who had the Democratic window-book; they sometimes forgot their names when they came up to vote; I know about five or six hundred men in that division by sight, but could not say exactly where they all lived; I do not know that many by name; I did not see more than a dozen challenges made all day; I made some of them and some of the officers inside made some of them; I did not make more than four or five challenges; when I saw that my challenges were totally disregarded, I gave it up.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The General Appropriation Bill.

The Senate Committee of Ways and Means yesterday reported a general appropriation bill, the items of which are as follows:—Governor, $5000; Auditor-General, $3000; Secretary of the Commonwealth, $3500; Surveyor-General, $2000; Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, $2250; Attorney General, $3500; State Treasurer, $1700; Adjutant-General, $2500; Superintendent of Common Schools, $2500; State Librarian, $1000; Superintendent of Public Printing, $800; Assistant State Librarian, $900; Governor's Secretary, $2000; Executive Department, incidentals, $1200; Governor's Messenger, $900; State Department, clerks and incidentals, $16 125; Auditor General's Department, clerks and incidentals, $18,000; Land Department, $22,600; Attorney-General's office, $2900; Treasury Department, $8650; Commissioners of Sinking Fund, $1200; Adjutant-General's Department, $6600; State Historian, $2000; Paymaster-General, $600; Historian's clerks, etc., $7200; Transportation of bodies of deceased soldiers, $1589; pensions, gratuities, $50,000; School Department, $11,975; soldiers' orphans, $450,000; Common Schools, $500,000; state Library, $1300; Judges Supreme Court, each, $6000; President Judge of Twelfth district, $4000; District and Common Pleas Philadelphia Judges, $25,000; President and Law Judges, interior, $115,000; Allegheny Judges, $25,000; Associate Judges, $60,000; Public Printing, $35,000; interest on funded debt, $1,800,000; legislative expenses, $220,000; distribution of laws, $1300; Harrisburg Water Company, $500; Superintendent Public Buildings, repairs, etc., $13,875; Harrisburg fire companies, $700; *Legislative Record*, $15 per page; index, $200; indexing journals, $200; Chaplain of the House, $500; Chaplain of the Senate, $300; packing record, $500; Deaf and Dumb Institute, $35,000; Blind Institute, $33,000; Harrisburg Lunatic Hospital, $20,000; Media Training School, $20,000; Eastern Penitentiary (salaries), $20,000; Eastern Penitentiary (repairs), $2000; Western Penitentiary (salaries), $21,150; new buildings, $41,000; repairs, $2800; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $18,000; deficiency, $4100; insurance, $150; laundry, etc., $1456; extra grading, etc., $5165; east wing insurance, $1400; excavating, $10,000; coal siding, $2500; furnishing eastern wing, $44,687; Danville Lunatic Hospital, $100,000; Mexican Monument dedication, $500; Philadelphia House of Refuge, $35,000; Western Penitentiary, salaries, $13,500; do. do., repairs, $500; Northern Home of Philadelphia, $10,000; New Brighton Retreat, $3609; Lincoln Colored Institute, $10,000; Erie Marine Hospital, $10,000; Governor's Mansion (contractor), $1500; Mexican Monument (contractor), $3000; serving subpœnas, $55; completing Mexican Monument, $1000.

The Electoral Vote.

Both houses of Congress met in joint convention yesterday, to count the electoral votes for President and Vice-President. The counting was proceeded with until the vote of Louisiana was reached, when Representative Mullins, of Tennessee, objected to its being counted. The Senate thereupon retired to its own chamber, and there decided, by a vote of 51 to 7, that Louisiana should be counted. The House came to the same decision by 137 yeas to 63 nays. The two houses again met in joint session and the counting was resumed. When Georgia was reached, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, protested against her vote being counted. The Senate again retired, and, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, decided that the objection to the vote of Georgia was not in order—yeas 31, nays 26. During the absence of the Senate, the House, by 150 yeas to 41 nays, Messrs. Baker and Hawkins, Republicans, voting nay, decided that the vote of Georgia should not be counted. The Senate returned, and the joint convention was a third time called to order by Senator Wade, who announced that the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts had been overruled by the Senate. Mr. Butler rose to a point of order, but the presiding officer would not recognize him, nor admit any points or appeals, but directed the vote of Georgia to be counted. A scene of great excitement and confusion followed, which was terminated by Speaker Colfax rising and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest unruly members. Order being restored, the electoral votes were announced, being 214 for Grant and Colfax, and Seymour and Blair 80 votes, or, excluding Georgia, 71 votes. The Senate then retired. Speaker Colfax took the chair, and Mr. Butler offered a resolution protesting against the counting of the votes of Georgia as a gross oppression and infraction of the rights of the House. The Speaker made a statement that in his opinion the President of the Senate acted properly under the joint resolution which had been adopted in regard to Georgia. A long debate followed, but the House adjourned without acting on the resolution.

United States Troops in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Governor Holden, of North Carolina, on behalf of the loyalists of that State, has telegraphed the North Carolina Senators to oppose any bill reducing the Federal army which may result in the reduction of the garrison in that State.

Fire—Murder—$1000 Reward.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10. — This morning a fire originated in West Harrison street, from which several adjoining structures caught fire. Loss about $8000. Intense excitement prevails at Jacksonville, Illinois, respecting the mysterious murder of ex-Senator McConnell. His son offers $1000 reward for the apprehension of the assassin.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 00 | MOON S Rs.....
SUN SETS.....5 30 | HIGH WATER.....2 20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 15
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Main	Southampton	New York	Jan. 23
England	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Benona	London	New York	Jan. 30
China	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Feb. 2
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 11
Dorsetshire	New York	Bremen	Feb. 11
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Feb. 17
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb. 18
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. Miss Berg, Mr. N. B. Hartley, Mr. S. H. Bailey, Mr. Isaac Dodd, Mr. George Haight, Mr. Isaac Harris, Mr. J. B. Lemons, Mr. R. H. Black.

Schr Yankee Doodle, Malmsbury, from New York, with barley to order.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 8—6 P. M.—Schrs Mary E. Graham, from Baltimore for New York; P. L. Whiton from do. for Sagua; M. Hand, from do. for Providence; and Sarah, from Chincoteague for New York, are at the Breakwater. A barque, supposed the L. T. Stocker, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, passed in to day.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Feb. 9—5 P. M.—There is a barque off the Cape, going in, name unknown. Nothing passing out. Wind south. Raining.

THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 8th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Munroe, hence 17th Dec., at Marseilles 8th inst. via Gibraltar.

Barque Neptune, Hayes, from Kingston, Ja., for Philadelphia, which put into Key West in distress, sailed 18th ult. for destination, having repaired.

Barque Providence, Coulfleet, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 25th ult.

Barque Louis T. Stocker, Bibber, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, was seen 9th inst., 20 miles south of Absecom—supposed below.

Brig Frontier, Skinner, sailed from Cardenas 29th ult., for a port North of Hatteras.

Brig Abbie Watson, Allen, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, was at New Inlet 8th inst., and probably went to sea same day.

Brig Petrel, McKenzie, from Liverpool 1st Nov., with an assorted cargo, before reported at Nassau 27th ult. in distress, is bound to Philadelphia. She put in on the 14th, with loss of sails and leaking.

Brig Alice, Simpson, sailed from Havana 30th ult., or Delaware Breakwater.

Schr Freeman Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.

Schr Plandome, Smith, cleared at New York 9th inst. for Matanzas.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Snow, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Emily A. Beatty, Smith, hence, at Cardenas 29th ult., and sailed ran e day for Calbarien.

Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 29th ult.

Schr Charlotte, Seckham, sailed from Malaga 21st ult., reported for Philadelphia—she cleared for New York.

Schrs Louisa, Evans and Rough Diamond, Whelpley, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 3d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that, by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the range lights on Hilton Head Island, Port Royal entrance, South Carolina, will be discontinued from and after March 15, 1869.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1869.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mo

INSTRUCTION.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 20 1m*

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 1f

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
2 6 1f BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.
For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE
No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
1 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 127 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 4 9 6m

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.

J. A. POTTER,
1 22 3w Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M., Fifth Military District.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS.
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of
PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street,
25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the Year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Mcon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillis Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

850,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55 000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of March, 1836, entitled "An Act Relative to Limited Partnerships;" and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is PORTER & COATES; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture, publication, purchase, and sale of Books and Stationery, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia; that the names of the general partners of the said firm are ROBERT PORTER and HENRY T. COATES, both of the city of Philadelphia, and the special partners are BENJAMIN COATES and GEORGE MORRISON COATES, also both of the city of Philadelphia; that the capital contributed by the special partners is one hundred thousand dollars, of which Benjamin Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash and George Morrison Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash; that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and that it will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ROBERT PORTER,
HENRY T. COATES,
General Partners.
BENJAMIN COATES,
GEORGE MORRISON COATES,
Special Partners.
Philadelphia, 1st February, 1869 2 6 6t

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets.
OPEN DAILY
From 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5, and 7½ to 10½ P. M for Skating and the Public.
Ice Eight Inches Thick. Introduced at a Cost of $3000.
THE MEAGHER BROTHERS
Perform every Evening, but the public use the ice uninterruptedly during their exhibitions.
Admission during the day 25 cents; in the evening 50 cents; Coupon Tickets (20 admissions), admitting gay or evening, $5.
N. B.—Preparations are being made for a GRAND FANCY DRESS SKATING AND PROMENADE CARNIVAL on the 20th inst., under the auspices of the MEAGHER BROTHERS. 2 6 1t

THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13 1869 at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SOLO ARTISTS,
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN,
Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG.
MENDELSSOHN'S SCOTCH SYMPHONY.
Overture—"DER FREISCHUTZ" ..... Weber
Overture—"FRANCS JUGES" ..... Berlioz
BY THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Tickets.....$1 50.
For sale at the Office, No. 1102 Chesnut street, all the Principal Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7. Begin at 8 o'clock.
No Reserved Seats.

THE GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL, previous to the concert, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, FRIDAY, Feb. 12 at 3½ o'clock. [2 10 4t
Tickets.....50 cents.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 11,
Third Night of the world renowned Comedians,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in the Fairy Drama entitled
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
CON O'CAROLAN.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE.....Mrs. B

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance of the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869.

The Joint Convention.

It was well that the "joint convention" of the two Houses of Congress for counting the Electoral vote did not yesterday afternoon comply with the request of Mr. Wade, and after accomplishing the business which brought it together, withdraw in a body to the Senate Chamber. If General Butler had been carried over to the other wing of the Capitol, without a chance for an appeal, a scene would have there been enacted which would assuredly have been without a parallel in the history of the Senate, fairly rivalling, if not surpassing, the "confusion worse confounded" which marked the proceedings of the joint convention. Amidst all this confusion and wrangling, but one point stands out so clearly that we can grasp it without misapprehension, and that is the point laid down by Speaker Colfax, during the debate in the House subsequent to the adjournment of the joint convention, to the effect that in such a body as the latter, no appeal can be taken from a decision of the Chair. When Mr. Wade made this ruling he did the only sensible thing that we can lay to his credit. But he did it so bunglingly, so obstinately, and prefaced it by such ridiculous blunders, that it is not a matter of surprise to find General Butler and a large majority of the House in arms against it. The fact that no such appeal can be taken, however, shows how defective is the parliamentary law bearing upon the point. If the concurrent resolution of February 8 had not been in force, and a member of the House had objected to the counting of the vote of Georgia, being sustained in that objection by the unanimous vote of the House, Mr. Wade could have called the joint convention to order after the question had been under consideration in the two houses separately, and, declaring that the Senate had decided that the vote should be received, could have ordered the tellers to count it, without any remedy on the part of the House or the country, although the counting of this vote might have been one of the grossest and most outrageous frauds ever perpetrated upon the rights of a free people. A still more extreme case would be possible. If both the Senate and the House had declared in the most emphatic manner that the vote of Georgia should be excluded, as the rules of Congress now stand, Mr. Wade could still have ordered the tellers to receive and count the vote, and there would have been no remedy.

With these contingencies in mind, General Butler was certainly justifiable in making an effort to assert the rights of the House in the joint convention; but whether he was justifiable in fulfilling his threat to "make a noise," and in fulfilling it in the manner and at the time which he selected, is another question, and one of considerable gravity. The truth of the whole matter was that Mr. Wade found himself a mere pigmy when General Butler took him in hand; and to his alternating hesitancy and stubbornness are to be ascribed the disgraceful scenes which characterized the proceedings of the joint convention yesterday. If Speaker Colfax had been in the chair, the country would have been spared the shame which has been brought upon it, and although he occupied in the joint convention the position of a simple member of the House, he deserves the credit of having at last brought order out of chaos by instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to arrest any member who refused to submit to the order of the joint convention. We congratulate the country on the fact that no such spectacle as that witnessed in Washington yesterday afternoon can again be enacted until four years more have elapsed. In the meantime it is to be hoped that Congress will remedy the defects in the rules governing its joint convention, in such a way as to prevent the possibility of its occurrence then or thereafter.

The Azoic Age—A Curious Resemblance Between Geology and Democracy.

The human mind, and we think it is St. Paul who is our authority, is certainly fearfully and wonderfully made; but we never realized how fearfully and wonderfully until we read an article in our genial neighbor the *Press*, of yesterday morning. It was entitled "The Azoic Age," and contained such remarkable editorial declarations that we must ask whether the writer is mad or are we? Surely our brother at Seventh and Chesnut, if he can make sense out of the two-column leader for which he made room, must be entering upon that period when all things now hidden are made clear to the angels. No human intellect can grasp it. Our readers will naturally ask what is the "Azoic Age?" Let the writer himself explain, for be it remembered that the editorial in question is intended as a political essay. The opening sentence says:—

"Democracy and Geology have established parallelisms, a reference to which may not honor the latter, but will serve to illustrate the amorphous and tergiversate character of the former. The evidences of the Azoic period abound all over the earth. They are the outcrops of that formation which preceded our ideas of an economic plan in the earth's architecture, and intimately succeeded chaos."

Now the "amorphous and tergiversate" qualities of Democracy are unknown to us, and we must confess that even the astonishing analogy between the Silurian era and the life of John C. Calhoun has not made that impression on our mind which it might. But the parallelism is made clear in the following terse sentences:—

"By resolving infinite ages into decades, we strike the chaos of modern Democracy. In close companionship lies its Azoic era. It was a thing with no vitality save that of a vapid announcement. Calhounism introduced the Silurian age. The mollusks of faction began to swarm upon the waters. Their party dogmas smouched the body politic. While their appearance startled, they could still take advantage of uncertainty and avoid consequences by retreat within their shells."

"Good Lord!" as Mrs. Partington used to say, "is the man mad?" What relation exists between the companions of Calhoun—such men as Benton, Cass, Buchanan, to say nothing of Clay and Webster—and the "vapid announcement" which preceded the "mollusks" that "smouched the body politic?" But as if to pale all ineffectual fires, the learned writer, the political Hugh Miller, goes on to say that Mr. Calhoun—against whom he seems to be particularly vindictive—had "conchord escapements," that he was a huge whale, "and floundered on the surface of events," and acted with "riotous rapacity." But if the state of America was alarming in the "Silurian" age, what unexampled horror was in wait for her in the "Carboniferous!" It is thus described:—

"Stalwart men sprung from the earth, not yet enough cooled to admit of the fruitage of an entire humanity. Like the monster pines of the coal measures, they were proud of proportion; but their roots fattened upon the new manurial agent—the phosphates—even the bone and sinew of slavery. The strata of this period are easily readable by the carbonized hulks that in confusion line them."

Our neighbor, in an ecstasy of geological frenzy, calls Pierce and Polk "fungi," and declares that their "vertebræ were paralyzed." But we cannot follow the parallel further; we will merely add, in explanation of the later career of the nation, that "a saving hand was thrust forward to save it from the Mesozoic time;" and also that, "with the Cenozoic era—the Mammalian age—the time when man was to be regarded a mortal and a citizen, and an endowment of human rights should follow the recognition—Democracy has but little in common." Charles II used to give offense to foreigners by calling them "odd fish," O'Connell nearly threw an Irishwoman into a fit by calling her a "parallelogram," and Webster crushed his adversary in debate by terming him "a thing;" but to the *Press* belongs the credit of inventing a new system of political abuse. We need not term an opponent a "rascal," a "mercenary wretch," nor yet an "illiterate fool." All these expressions have grown trite with age. We will call him a mollusk or a saurian, or, if we want to go ahead of all ordinary denunciation, we will call him a "megotherium" or a "plenotherium." We thank the *Press* for the suggestion. When geology is exhausted we can call in botany and astronomy. Why should not we call our brother of the *Age*, in the heat of political discussion, a "petal," and Mr. Seymour an "asteroid?" By this means we would make abstruse names of science familiar to the ears of the public.

But pace forbids us to publish the whole of this admirable article. We will merely sample its ethical sentences. Thus:—

"That mind should thus pass through the phenomenal evolutions of matter may appear anomalous, but when fatuity impregnates mind it is but little above matter. Sentience is not an attribute of modern Democracy."

We find no such superb sentence as this even in the clear writings of a Carlyle or the easy reasoning of an Emerson:—

"When the guardians of human rights entered into harvest-fields ripened by war, to gather issues and carry them to the garners of the people, they were met by a growth from the spores of an old formation. Aristocracy, under whose pilotage slavery was to march in triumph over every foot of our national domain, had fretted itself to death over the loss of its *protege*. State rights—the apparition of aristocracy—the ghost of slavery—the only idol left for worship after the iconoclasm of the Rebellion—drew to itself the scattered enthusiasts of the old *regime*."

Mr. Blair, in his work on Rhetoric, favors the use of one metaphor only in each sentence, so that we can form a picture of the analogy. If we cannot form a clear picture, the sentence is defective. By this test let us try this one:—"Some guardians reaping ripened fields are met by a number of chores. Aristocracy sails with a pilot in its march for domain, and frets itself to death over its *protégé*, which is an apparition, a ghost, and an idol, after the iconoclasm of rebellion." There is a picture for all readers which any one might envy. West or Rubens might paint or Hogarth sketch it. We have merely called attention to some of the beauties of the "Azoic Age" in order to let our neighbor see that we appreciate scientific references, and, however unappreciative the world in general some at least see the wonderful resemblance pointed out between Democracy and the Azoic, Cenozoic and Carboniferous age of pre-Adamite days.

The Russianizing of Poland.

The woes of Poland have long ceased to occupy the attention of orators and poets, and so completely has the country been blotted from the map of Europe, that, except in a mildly sentimental way, the present age has lost all sympathy with the lines of Campbell, which school-boys once were accustomed to declaim with all the fervor of conviction:—

"Hope for a season bade the earth farewell,
And Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell."

More important matters than the affairs of the denationalized Poles occupy the attention of the Continental newspaper correspondents, but the meagre reports that occasionally reach us indicate that their condition is most deplorable, and that they are more than ever entitled to the sympathies and compassion of the people of the United States and the friends of liberty everywhere.

The final division of Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia was made in 1795, thus completing its destruction as a nation, and, with the exception of the little republic of Cracow, created by the Congress of Vienna after the downfall of Napoleon, every vestige of independence has ceased since that time. The Russians secured the lion's share of the country at the rearrangement of the division by the Congress of Vienna, and although for a time Poland was permitted to have a separate government under a Russian viceroy, the insurrections of 1830 and 1831 served the Czar for a pretext to absorb it into the Russian empire and to do away with the sole remaining evidences of nationality.

Since that time the process of Russianizing Poland has been pursued with unrelenting vigor by Nicholas I and his successor the present Czar. The Poles are a distinct race from the Russians, and it is not possible that any exercise of despotic power will ever succeed in assimilating them. Lately Alexander II has resorted to more rigorous measures than ever to accomplish his purpose; the Poles have been forbidden to speak their language, their children are obliged to be educated in Russian schools, and the Polish names of the principal villages have been changed to Russian ones. Orders have also been issued for the adoption of the Russian (old style) calendar, instead of the Gregorian or "new style."

Contributions for every imaginable object and on every possible pretext are levied upon the people, already impoverished by long years of unrelenting tyranny; estates are sequestered, and persons are compelled to remove from one section of the country to another at the pleasure of the Governor. A ukase some time since decreed that all landed proprietors in Lithuania who were suspected of having been concerned in the late insurrection should sell their estates and settle elsewhere. In accordance with this order, estates were purchased, but the proprietors were scarcely established in their new homes when they were again compelled to remove. Of course, the agents of the Russian Government can suspect any one, and no evidence of guilt is required to enable them to carry on their system of oppression. Exiles still continue to be sent to Siberia on the most frivolous charges brought against them by their oppressors; and it is not to be wondered at that revolts should occur even when the Poles must themselves be convinced of the utter hopelessness of any resistance to the tyranny which is crushing them.

The misfortunes of the people of Poland are in a great measure due to their internal dissensions and the vicious system of government in operation previous to the dismemberment of the kingdom. It is impossible, however, to refuse our admiration to the Poles for their heroic resistance to overwhelming odds and our sincere pity for their misfortunes, and it is a question whether the influence of the American Government and people might not be used with effect to produce some amelioration of their condition.

The Emperor of Austria has succeeded in pacifying Hungary by recognizing the national prejudices of the people and acceding to their just demands; and at the present time not only does the spirit of discontent appear to have died out, but the Hungarians are apparently the most loyal of Francis Joseph's subjects. Tyranny has accomplished nothing with the Poles except to reduce them to beggary, and it is worthy of the consideration of the Russian Government whether a different line of policy would not produce better results.

The Mercantile Library, which is one of the most useful and popular institutions of the city, is appealing to its stockholders and the public generally for aid in fitting up in proper style the commodious new building it has purchased in Tenth street, between Market and Chesnut. The facilities afforded by the new site, when properly organized, will enable this institution to largely extend its present wide sphere of usefulness; and the efforts of its Directors should be encouraged and liberally sustained, not only by those who are immediately interested, but by all generous citizens.

Mr. McPherson's response to the charges brought against him, to which we gave place yesterday, effectually disposes of those charges, until they are placed in more definite shape. As far as the public knows, he has administered the affairs of the Clerkship of the House in an able and economical manner, and if he is not re-elected to the position on the assembling of the Forty-first Congress, it will be solely because of his accidental geographical disqualifications. A more ridiculous objection than this last could not well be raised.

The Amendment proposed by the Senate requiring the Presidential electors to be selected by a vote of the people of each State at large, instead of leaving the manner of their selection at the mercy of the Legislatures, is certainly a good one, and should receive the concurrence of the House and the ratification of the different States.

The Wool Importations at the port of New York during the years 1868 and 1867 were from the following countries, with the annexed valuation:—

	1867.	1868.
England	$894,559	$352 103
Buenos Ayres	867,403	405 882
France	239,949	13,197
Belgium	.....	12 810
Africa	31,922	110,402
Brazil	203,478	198,435
Bremen	20	.....
New Granada	279	.....
Hamburg	.....	2 741
British West Indies	39	39
Turkey	1,637	20,564
Dutch West Indies	1,806	1,985
Mexico	.....	1,644
Cisplatine Republic	262,282	56,108
Russia	452,143	570,765
British East Indies	5,475	1 844
Chili	79,524	199,877
Venezuela	23	.....
Austria	347	.....
Canada	.....	43,427
Total	$3,010,622	$1,970,916
Number of bales	37 574	28,427
Weight in pounds	18,364,010	13,516,107

The decrease, it will be noticed, was unusually great.

Wages in England.—Taking the rates ruling in Manchester, which is a fair sample of the English manufacturing towns, we have the following amounts, in English shillings, equal to about 25 cents in gold, as the wages paid to skilled workmen per working week of 57½ hours:—

Fitters & erecters	36 to 36s	Iron moulders	36s
Turners & borers	26 to 36s	Ordinary smiths	26 to 33s
Grinders	30 to 33s	Boilersmiths	33s
Pattern-makers	31 to 34s	Boilermakers	33 to 40s
Coppersmiths	32 to 33s	Riveters	33s
Platers	32 to 36s	Helpers	15 to 20s
Slotters & shapers	18 to 25s	Strikers	13 to 21s
Brass moulders	26 to 33s		

The London Board of Trade reports that in 1868 there were 45,652,000 acres under cultivation within the United Kingdom, of which 11,659,000 acres were under corn, 4,365,000 under green crops, 5,690,000 under clover and "rotation grasses," and 23,184,000 under permenent pasture. In every 100 acres in England 12 are pasture; in Wales, 56; in Scotland, 23; and in Ireland, 64. There was an increase of corn last year of 227,000 acres, and in Ireland 200,446 acres were under flax. In England, without Wales, there were 3,779,000 cattle and 21,930,000 sheep, or rather more than a sheep per person. The number both of cattle and sheep is increasing pretty rapidly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. h & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., DEALERS IN TEAS and COFFEES, are selling very choice firs fcrop OOLONG TEA at $1 per pound, at their TEA WAREHOUSES,
No. 205 N. NINTH, and
1 30stuthsm No. 1036 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.

Department of Receiver of Taxes, S. E. Cor. of Sixth and Chesnut Sts.

The Tax Duplicates will be ready for the receipt of City and State Taxes for the year 1869 on MONDAY next February 15.

A discount at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be allowed for prompt payment.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1869. Receiver of Taxes.
2 11 3t

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.
LECTURE BY
JOHN MITCHELL, Esq.,
AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, At 8 P. M.,
For the Benefit of the Celtic Library Fund.
Subject—"Who are the Celts?"
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the book stores of Messrs Cummisky, No. 1037 Chesnut street, Turner & Bros., No. 808 Chesnut street, Grambo, corner Sixth and Chesnut, and Scanlan, No 108 South Fifth street.
Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge.
R. SHELTON MACKENZIE,
Pres.ident.
James O'Donnell, Secretary. 2 10 3t

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE WOMEN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AMERICA FOR HEATHEN WOMEN, will be held in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, northwest corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 11 at 7½ o'clock.
Eminent Clergymen of different denominations are expected to conduct the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend. 2 9 3t*

CONCERT HALL.
DE CORDOVA.
SECOND LECTURE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission (with reserved seat).....50 cents
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, 923 Chesnut st.
Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 2 2 tf

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WONDERERS at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869. Addresses by Drs. WILLETS, NEWTON, and others. Singing by the Little Wanderers, under the direction of J. E. Gould, Esq.
Doors open at 6 30 o'clock. Exercises commence a 7:30. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door and at the "Home," No. 823 Shippen street. 2 6 6t

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 25th,
Subject—"RATIONAL AMUSEMENT."
The sale of tickets will be announced next week. 2 9 uths3t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 308 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1869.
The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th inst.
2 9 5t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No 238 South THIRD Street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS promote digestion stimulate the blood to healthy action. Tonic and palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 tuthsatf

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THESE Bitters contain iron in one of the most valuable forms: much sickness is occasioned by its want in the blood. The iron in this compound supplies the deficiency. Its tendency is to enrich the blood and impart vigor to the frame 2 4 tuthsatf

WINTER THAWING OUT.

Come! Come!! Come!!!
Come to the Great Brown Hall!
And see the tremendous piles
Of clothes, of magnificent styles,
For short folks and stout folks and tall,
For sale at the Great Brown Hall.

Come! Come!! Come!!!
For the winter is about gone,
And its marvellous sort of fun
How the stock of winter garments goes;
For the people will presently want Spring Clothes,
(As everybody certainly knows),
From the top of their heads to the tips of their toes;
And the prices are down, for we gave them a knock,
To close out the rest of the winter stock.
Come! come!! come!!! ye people all!
For the winter stock of the Great Brown Hall!

Winter stock on the go! Prices never so low! Gentlemen, don't be slow! Everybody ought to know, that now is the time to go to the

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING STORE
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.
BANNER MILLS FLOUR
OF
SAINT LOUIS.
We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices.
FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES.
CHICK & CHISHOLM,
No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET,
2 11 thstusmrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 mrp East of Front street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

Philadelphia, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 319 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

WORKS OF ART.
CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA,"
His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the
GREAT FALL,
On Exhibition for a Short Time.
Admission, 25 Cents.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
12 31 thstusmSp PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT—THE THIRD AND FOURTH Floors of Building N. W. corner of TWELFTH and FILBERT Streets, with or without power. Also, two Stores on TWELFTH Street. Apply to A. H. MERSHON, No. 1209 MARKET Street, [2,10 tf

FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST GREEN Street.—Owner will arrange with a respectable private family for board of self and wife in lieu of rent. Address "West," Ledger Office. 2 10 3t*

TO RENT—HOUSE AND STORE, NO. 236 CHESNUT Street.
Apply to J. SERGEANT PRICE,
2 10 6t* No. 811 ARCH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
29 rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

$12,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 11 3t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

INSURANCE.
FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.
Philadelphia, uary 16, 1869.
This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its
CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,
And for which subscription books are now open at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 26 4p tf SECRETARY.

METROPOLITAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 243 BROADWAY, New York.
JAMES R. DOW .....President
JANUARY 26, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared
A Cash Dividend of Fifty Per Cent.
On the annual premium rate of all Participating Life Policies, and FORTY PER CENT. on the annual endowment rate of all Participating Endowment Policies issued in the year 1867.
E. H. JONES, Vice-President.
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 429 CHESNUT Street.
J. S. GAFFNEY,
2 4 thstu3t GENERAL AGENT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
808 TURNERS', 808
CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE EIGHTH.
Reade's Household Edition.
HARD CASH,
LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG,
FOUL PLAY,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
WHITE LIES,
GRIFFITH GAUNT, and
GOOD FIGHT.
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER VOLUME.
Diaries for 1869 Selling for less than Cost.
VALENTINES! VALENTINES!
The finest assortment in the city, all in boxes.
All the New Books for less than Publishers' prices.
Fine Chromos.
TURNER BROTHERS & CO.,
(Successors to G. W. Pitcher.)
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
In Press, and will be ready in a few days, DUMAS' GREAT NOVEL,
MADAME DE CHAMBLAY.
Handsomely illustrated. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, $1·00. 2 9 tuths3t

DRY GOODS.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.
The assortment is large and prices reasonable.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
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NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

The season of sackcloth and ashes has arrived, and with pointed propriety, the Italian opera season commences to-night at the Academy of Music. From these doors, however, Fifth Avenuedom has, for the nonce, rigorously retired. Private boxes are exchanged for *prie-dieux*, fasts are substituted for *furores* and abstinence for *encores*. The season of Lent is the scapegoat of the fashionable year. Fashion folds her hands, twirls her thumbs, adopts the demureness of the devotee, and forsakes the pariors of the *modiste* for the communion altar and the confessional. The clock of sin and folly, whose pendulum has come to vibrate with dreadful rapidity, is adjusted to a slower rate of motion during these forty commemorative days. The world is bidden adieu—or rather *au revoir*—and the flesh and the Devil, those Siamese-twin seducers, are shown the cold shoulder, yet perhaps the very same shoulder whose warmth and whiteness and satin texture dazzled the youth of the metropolis at every ball of the season. But the flesh and the Devil are very difficult to offend. They are cut and come again; and though you refuse to recognize them ninety-nine times, they rush up to you just the same the one-hundredth. But I rather admire the thorough self-enjoyment with which Vexation of Spirit turned her back on poor Vanity when Ash Wednesday set in. It is interesting to watch the frantic efforts of Religion and Fashion in repeating this six weeks' intimacy every year. And when the six weeks are over, "*au revoir*," sighs Fashion, putting her perfumed *mouchoir* to her little plaintive nose. "We shall meet on Sundays, but I shall think of you very often, dear." "Yes, but I intend to be very busy," answers Religion; "for I am engaged to write stories for the New York *Ledger*—I and Sylvanus Cobb."

Let me give you some particulars of the small *emeute* which occurred the other evening at the Grand Opera House. Doubtless your readers have already had the skeleton of the story laid before them ere this, and if so they will have no objection to have the filling up done by an eye-witness. No one would suppose, to see Monsieur Aujac and Mad'lle Irma on the stage together, that they are not on the very best of terms. Her friskiness is in admirable contrast to his frankness and good nature. There is no more thoroughly charming couple on the New York *opera-bouffe* stage, for the tenor's frame is full and healthy without being in the slightest degree "pursy," and the *prima donna* compensates for an undesirable lack of length from the waist down, by remaining still a "fine figger of a woman." She has one fault. She forgets, or at least ignores, the fact that even in *opera bouffe* there are situations of momentary seriousness, and that on such occasions the playfulness sanctioned by burlesque ought to be sacrificed out of compliment to the spirit of the scene. The burlesque with her is perpetual. She has no mercy on herself. She spoils the plaintive business with a grimace. She agrees with Shakespeare that there's nothing serious in mortality, or *opera bouffe*, which, to her means the same thing. As "La Perichole" she makes faces at sentiment, and answers with a Grecian bend when "Pequillo" is supposed to be overwhelming her with melodious conviction. It was such freaks as these which annoyed Aujac when they first sang together at Niblo's, and that robust tenor has been suffering in silence ever since. They "put him out," as we would say in our own rude, picturesque idiom. It was this long-suffering which pricked him on the other evening to make the statement, in answer to an *encore*, that it was impossible for him to proceed until Mad'lle ceased her *minauderies*, or whatever other word he used—I think it was *betises*. Imagine the astonishment of the auditorium. The conductor all but dropped his *baton*, and the orchestra was electrified out of its professional indifference. The house was silent for an instant, and then the Aujac party frantically applauded, followed by a small shower of hisses from the Irma faction. I am afraid to guess how many fresh pair of Courvoisier's were spit up the palms. Finally the Aujacs gained the day. Meanwhile the fair cause of this hubbub "maintained her individuality," the picture of supreme indifference, though it would have required only one of the many piquant gestures she has at her command, to win over the audience to her way of thinking.

For having made war on the brokers and bankers and threatened them with a visitation of the tax law in its most malignant and unmitigated form, Nemesis has overtaken Mr. Assessor Webster, and prostrated him with pneumonia. Two of his coadjutors, however, are welding facts and evidence together for the approaching campaign, and have been as busy as beavers in devising means to bring Wall street to justice. The Assessor's intentions, like the last new nostrum, go right to the place. The amount of correspondence that has piled in upon him is large enough to be the budget of a prime minister, and General Grant never had more calls than have been made upon him in vain. Wall street has been struck by lightning, and capitalists who have long breathed the oxygen of that region are beginning to wear a blighted, not to say blasted, aspect.

At half past ten o'clock this morning high mass will be celebrated over the remains of Mr. James T. Brady, whose sudden death has cast upon the legal profession in this city a profound shadow that will not easily be effaced. He was only in his fifty-fifth year at the time of his death, and had declined almost every office in the gift of the New York Democracy. He was one of the few examples of noble men who, without self-consciousness, are too great and good to seek office, too conscientious to accept it, too wise and charitable to scorn it.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Ching-Chow-Hi" at the Chesnut.

The opera of *Ching-Chow-Hi*, which was performed at the Chesnut last evening by the Galton troupe, is not as artistic as most of the other pieces which have been presented by Miss Galton and her company; in fact, there is very little art about it, but as a musical burlesque of the most extravagant kind, it is entertaining and very laughable. The music is more in Offenbach's usual style than is that of *A Marriage by Lanterns* or "66," and more than once calls to mind some of the strains of *Barbe Bleue* and *La Belle Helene*. In such a piece as this anything and everything is admissible, from the Penn Square project to the inauguration of Grant. A very good hit was made last evening by a neat reference to the bad manners of some theatre-goers in leaving their seats and rushing for the door before the conclusion of the performance. The hearty applause indicated that a large portion of the audience were in favor of abating a very decided nuisance, which has been discussed of late, to some extent, with good results, by the newspapers. The effects of the agitation of the subject by the press, and the very palpable hint from the stage, were apparent in the fact that the curtain was allowed to descend last evening before any one ventured to move. We can only hope that the reform will be permanent, for it is not altogether pleasant to hear the actors reprove even a small portion of their audience.

Ching-Chow-Hi was produced in better style than heretofore by the Galton troupe. The chorus was good, and the principal singers were equal to the task of rendering the piece with effect. Miss Galton was in good voice, and sang charmingly. Mr. Whiffin gave some excellent burlesque acting as "Ching-Chow-Hi," and the remaining parts were creditably sustained. Many of the dresses last evening were new and elegant, and good use was made of the increased facilities of the Chesnut to make the piece attractive. The opera itself is a lively piece o nonsense, fit to excite laughter, but so utterly absurd as to be beyond the reach of serious criticism.

The Theatre Receipts.

In the statement of the receipts and performances of the leading theatres for the months of November and December, 1868, which we gave a few weeks ago, an error of some moment was committed, and the receipts for two of the theatres were given as greater than they really were. As an act of justice all around, we gladly make the necessary corrections.

At the Arch, during the month of November, the receipts were $15,322, the number of performances 26, and the average for each performance $589. During December the receipts were $16,495, the number of performances 28, and the average $589.

At the Walnut the receipts during November were $17,893, the number of performances 25, and the average $715·75. During December the receipts were $13,516, the number of performances 28, and the average nearly $483.

At the Chesnut, during November, the receipts were $8036, the number of performances 29, and the average for each performance about $217. In December the receipts were $7514, the number of performances 32, and the average about $234·75.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the drama of *The Fairy Circle; or, Con O'Carolan's Dream*. After which will be produced the comedy entitled *The Customs of the Country*, and the farce of *The Spectre Bridegroom*.

AT THE ARCH Edmund Yates' comedy of *Tame Cats* will be produced this evening. Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue* will be given as an afterpiece.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in *Ching-Chow-Hi*, previous to which an entertaining comedietta will be given.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT of the Philharmonic Society will be given on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music. Mr. Carl Wolfsohn and Mr. Rudolph Hennig will appear. Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony will be performed, and the programme, altogether, will be such as the lovers of fine music will appreciate. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the society, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music.

A public rehearsal previous to the concert will be given at Horticultural Hall on Friday afternoon.

MR. DE CORDOVA will deliver his second lecture at Concert Hall this evening. The subject, "Mrs. Grundy," is one that is capable of being illustrated with an infinite deal of humor, and we have no doubt but that Mr. De Cordova will do it ample justice.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA CHORAL SOCIETY will give a concert this evening at Morton Hall, Forty-first and Haverford streets, for the benefit of the Children's Home. An attractive programme will be presented, and there should be a large attendance.

JOHN MITCHEL, Esq., will lecture before the Celtic Association, at Concert Hall, on Wednesday evening, February 17, for the benefit of the Celtic Library fund. Subject—"Who are the Celts?" Tickets can be procured at the book stores of Messrs. Cummiskey, No. 1047 Chesnut street; Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street; Grambo, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets; and Scanlan, No. 108 South Fifth street.

MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE will deliver an "Appeal to Woman," at the Assembly Building, this evening. Tickets can be procured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street; Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the door.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

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In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

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SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome, ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine cwelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM.—Thomas & Sons will sell on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, the valuable farm belonging to the estate of Henry Naglee, deceased, 98½ acres. First ward, adjoining lands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. See advertisement.

THE SALE OF PAINTINGS, Crystal Medallions, etc., from the American Art Gallery, New York, will be continued this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm, we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.

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OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BROWN—RILEY.—On January 7, at the Twentieth Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 1514 N. Twentieth street, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. Burrell, Mr. RENWICK W. BROWN to Miss LYDIA A. RILEY, both of Philadelphia.

CLAFLIN—WHITE.—On Tuesday, the 9th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, H. B. CLAFLIN, of Philadelphia, to ANNIE R., only daughter of Samuel M. White, of this city.

MARTIN—STROUSE.—February 4, 1869, at the Parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, Chesnut Hill, by Rev. Roger Owens, Mr. WILLIAM H. MARTIN, of Germantown, to Miss CADDIE H. STROUSE, of Chesnut Hill, Pa.

SIMMONS—DENNIS.—On Tuesday, February 2, by the Rev. James Payram, Mr. WILL. H. SIMMONS of Albion Mich. to Miss CARRIE R. DENNIS, of Delanco, N. J., daughter of the late Joel Dennis, of Atlantic county, N. J. No cards.

STOKES—MALONEY.—On November 15 by Rev. S. W. Thomas, JAMES C. STOKES to JENNIE MALONEY.

DIED.

BOCKIUS.—On the 9th instant, WILLIAM CHNIDER BOCKIUS in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family also the members of Chippewa Tribe, No. 31, I. O. of R. M., and the members of Hierophant Division, No. 21, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 40 N. Eleventh street, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment in the Woodlands Cemetery.

BONING.—WILLIAM BONING, on Wednesday night, the 10th instant, in his 56th year.

Due notice of his funeral will be given.

MCNULTY.—On the 9th instant, MARY, wife of the late Arthur McNulty, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends, also the Confraternity and Sodality of the Cathedral, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Terrence Neeson No. 1826 Buttonwood street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at Cathedral. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

MCQUILKEN.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, Mrs. ELLEN, wife of the late Daniel McQuilken, of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Morgan, No. 838 Charlotte street, below Poplar, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

VAN LEER.—On the morning of the 9th instant, SARAH P. VAN LEER, relict of the late William Van Leer, of Chester county, Pa., in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George B. Van Leer, No. 1931 Wallace street, on Friday morning at 7 o'clock. Interment at Great Valley Presbyterian Church, Chester county.

VOGDES.—On Wednesday, February 10, JOHN R. VOGDES, aged 71 years.

The male relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 547 N. Fortieth street, north of Lancaster avenue, West Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 13th instant. The religious services will begin at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, and the interment will be at Laurel Hill. 6*

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AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

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1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Estate of Maria Lewis, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1521 South Fifth street, north of Worth street, and below Dickerson street, First ward. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Maria Lewis, deceased, viz:—

All that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on the east side of Delaware Fifth street, in the First ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at the distance of 48 feet northward from the north side of Worth street, and extending northward in front on Fifth street 16 feet, and extending eastward in depth of that width 79 feet 7¼ inches. (Being the same premises which William Gray and wife, by indenture dated the 10th day of October, A. D. 1857, and recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 144, page 225, granted and conveyed unto the said Maria Lewis, in fee.) Subject to the payment to Luke W. Duffel, his heirs and assigns, of a certain yearly ground rent or sum of $40, as therein expressed. Together with the free use, right, liberty, and privilege of an alley 3 feet 7½ inches wide and 32 feet deep, leading into and from Enterprise street, 76 feet 7½ inches east from Fifth street, with the right to introduce water pipes under the same, and together with all other appurtenances.

By the Court,

JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.

HENRY E. LEWIS, Administrator C. T. A. N. B.—The improvements are a modern three-story brick dwelling, with two-story frame back building, in good repair; has gas, bath, hot, and cold water, cooking range, etc.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

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EXECUTRIX'S SALE.—ESTATE OF Henry Naglee deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Very valuable Farm, 98½ acres, First ward, adjoining lands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm land, situate in the First ward, city of Philadelphia, containing about 98½ acres of land, now bounded by lands of the Greenwich Land Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Theodore Mitchell and others, and intersected by Front, Church, Swansen, East, Pollock or Thirty-second avenue, Packer, Curtin, Meadow, Ash, Beaver, and other streets. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs through the property. It is about a half a mile from the wharves of the Greenwich Land Company, on the river Delaware, and an equal distance between the Navy Yard and League Island.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in two years, and the remaining third may remain during the life of the widow, or all may be paid in cash.

$500 to be paid at the time of sale.

See plan at the auction rooms

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SOCIAL PENALTIES.

The pressure of society upon the individual is, and must always remain, one of the most important subjects of the anxiety of men who study the conditions of human progress. In excess it plainly leads to the most pernicious results, by stifling those eccentric growths of opinion and feeling out of which new and improved forms have to be taken and shaped by a process akin to that of natural selection among species, and without which the exigencies of circumstances must infallibly outstrip the means of satisfying them; and so a confused kind of despair grows up in the minds, and stagnation in the habits, of men. On the other hand, a deficiency in this pressure leads to evils hardly, if at all, less grievous than those which come of its excess. That everybody should be legally at liberty to follow his own will in the few purely self-regarding kinds of action, and in all matters of feeling and opinion, is a maxim which needs no comment nor confirmation either in England or in any other country which has taken its ideas upon law from English institutions. Thus much is a clearly proven piece of wisdom which no English or American lawgiver is at all likely to overlook. The law, we may be quite sure, will never repair any neglect on the part of the community to punish dissent from the ruling and accepted ideas of the time. But is there no danger of this neglect occurring? no danger of their springing up largely an indifference to the claims of accepted maxims of conduct, an under-estimate of the value of social accord, a passionate readiness of self-assertion, a foolish, thoughtless, and, in certain conditions of temper, a malignant contempt for the advantages which the social union confers even upon those who have most diverged from the beliefs which have been chiefly instrumental in binding our modern society together? If this be so, and there are some wise observers who profess to entertain apprehensions in this direction, then it is certain that the penalties which society—that is to say, the majority of the circle to which a man belongs—has in its power to inflict have lost their efficacy as deterrents, and that a growing number of persons are less and less moved by fear of them. It is worth while to put this in another way, perhaps; that the pleasures which society has to offer, and its prizes, and everything else, have lost their attractions for many minds, so that to be deprived of them counts for less than it might do, or than it used to do. People of a certain sort, and that hardly the lowest sort either, venture to encounter the disapproval of sets and circles to which they belong, because their approval brings no consequences that they are capable of holding dear. In other words, opinion has not moved equally over the face of society. One portion of the world has pushed on or aside, while the rest has remained stationary and fixed in a little narrow circle of ideas, pursuits, and pastimes, which the others have outgrown. The stiffening of social forms, the ever-growing rigidity of etiquettes, the multiplication of fashionable shibboleths of speech and thought and habit—all this means the voluntary self-exclusion of a good many people of independent humor from a life which cramps, restrains, and infinitely wearies them.

And the striking thing is, as we have just hinted, that those who flout society, and retreat to rural hermitages, or shut themselves up in solitary chambers—or else, while feigning solitude, enjoy companionships unrecognizable by drawing-rooms—are not by any means people of the lowest sort, either in intelligence, aspiration, position, or general social good-will. They are no *mauvais sujets*, out-at-elbows, insolvent, inveterate foes to the minor courtesies, hostile to the tailed coat. On the contrary, in all these things they are found blameless. Their bills are paid, their clothes well made, their linen good, their salutation and accost beyond reproach. Neither, again, are they as a rule mere cynics. It is not because they despise life, and its enormous tasks and tiny accomplishments, that they save themselves (to use a French idiom) from the favorite haunts of the majority of their fellows; rather because they esteem life too precious to be given away to folly and grievous hollowness. It is probably inevitable that a little folly and a great deal of hollowness should grow into communities that are very large, very rich, and, from their unmellowed age and fundamental constitution, very artificial. But the inevitable is still very often that to which the best minds least easily reconcile themselves. This or that may be no more than the necessary result of conditions which no mortal man can repair or much modify; yet we like it just as little, and are just as little ready to submit ourselves to its burden. Hence, the more unavoidable you show the artificiality of society to be, not the less but the more are people whom artificiality revolts disposed to turn their backs on the scene, and seek simplicity in solitude or else in a clique. It is quite true that in neither of these two resorts are they sure of finding what they seek, for the solitary and reserved man not seldom becomes as artificial in his own way as the dweller in courts and kings' houses; while in small cliques artificiality in one shape or other is pretty sure to have a place, and little circles of people with some special aim or principle to bind them together are notoriously apt to develop a canting phraseology, an esoteric mannerism, a half-pious affectation, compared with which the mannerism and affectation of Fop's Alley or the Belgravian rout actually smell of Arcadia and the green fields. For all this, however, there is rather a feeling abroad that the true social penalties are what are currently styled social joys. To be invited to a great number of drawing-rooms is a worse fate than to be excluded from them. To be patronized by a great host of men and women for your merits is to have a more evil thing befall you than if you had been cut by them for your sins. A wise man might consent never to be invited out to dinner, if the alternative were the position of a frequent diner-out. It may be said, with reason, that the so-called pleasures which society places at the feet of those whom it delighteth to honor are not particularly pleasurable in themselves, but are the outward and visible signs of a high esteem and creditable repute among men. The weakest part of this consolation to the temporary idol of those who distribute social prizes is that he sees them bestowed, far more steadily and lavishly than upon himself, on the mob of the mentally ragtag and bobtail who fringe dinner-tables and drawing-rooms. If to be taken much notice of, to have many cards on one's mantelpiece, to dine at many boards, and stand in many crowded saloons and on many crammed staircases, be in truth outward signs of social grace, how comes it that they are still more conspicuous in those on whom we would rather have looked for a brand, or the mark of the beast? This is one of the many trains of reflection which are leading some men to a froward and audacious contempt for the worst penalties which the ogre of society is able to inflict on the self-possessed person.

It is sufficiently obvious how powerful an instrument for the coercion of unreasonable whimsicalities and unseasonable manifestations of an eccentric and inexpedient personality is thus thrown away. If the pleasures of social intercourse were more carefully thought about and more wisely organized, then everybody who had not been born a Diogenes—and the character is mostly artificial—would take as much pains as he could to avoid breaking with a body that had so much to give him, and so much to snatch away from him. It would be a great misfortune, both for the individual and for society, if blandishments and social joys were to trip men up in the conscientious search after truth and elevation of character, or in frank and manly expression. But there is nothing either discreditable to a man or dangerous to anybody else in a certain strong reluctance to offend the opinion or feeling of people about him, with whom he is accustomed to live, and to whom he owes much obligation. If occasion arises when it is above all things expedient that some person or doctrine should be smitten hip and thigh, then the unanimous verdict of the best persons that have ever lived testifies to the need of sacrificing this rightful considerateness to what happens at the time to be the more binding duty of proclaiming a truth or vehemently protesting against an error. But the temper of our day perhaps attributes something too much of a merit to the discovery of discrepancies between oneself and the bulk of one's neighbors. Men, and especially women, think less than they did, or than perhaps it is well that they should think, of flying in the face of old and decent usage. They too often leave the beaten track, not pained at the pain which their divergence gives to worthy souls to whom they owe many a debt, but rather as an army with banners, victorious and jubilant. They too often shake off the old things, not with a touch of regret at parting with what has served generation after generation of good people, but as clever men who have found out a trick and an imposture. There may be many causes for such a humor, and one of them is the disregard into which society has brought such pains and penalties as it has to use. But this, after all, is only removing the difficulty a step further back. Why have the social sanctions grown so comparatively inefficient? Why are average social pleasures so slight, and the deprivation of them so little felt? It must be that the world has grown so big; there is such ample room and variety that men have wider choice of societies than they have in simpler days and among more primitive communities. A man must be a decided villain to be universally tabooed, and on the other hand there are not many forms of eccentricity which he can choose to play at in which he will fail to find playmates; and, if he has any just force of character, it will be no drawback to the pleasures which their companionship confers upon him that they are not the vapid and monotonous pleasures of that lofty but far from exhanstive section which calls itself the world. Seen in this light, the complaint of the decay of the efficacy of the social penalty does not come to very much: it only implies that there is no longer anything like a single and uniform tribunal for that sort of divergency to which the complaint usually refers. Out of the track of acts and opinions which universal common sense holds to be pestilent, and will not tolerate on any terms, a man may defy the opinion of one set of people in the just confidence that he is secure of the approval of some other set. There is scarcely anybody in the world, and certainly not anybody worth taking into account, who is not responsible to some social tribunal or other; only in our modern society these tribunals are vastly numerous—whether too numerous and too individualized for the perfect health of the body politic, only very wonderful philosophers indeed can positively decide.—*London Saturday Review.*

London Street Names.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has just issued a Blue-Book which was really required, and will probably save the citizens money, besides serving as a most useful Directory for all people with extensive correspondence in London. So vast has been the growth of the metropolis, that no Directory can quite keep pace with its street nomenclature; which again, partly from the imperfect organization of the city as a whole, partly from the practice of naming streets before they are built, and partly from the marvellous want of inventiveness and taste which often distinguishes the successful Briton, has fallen into great confusion. There are very often scores of streets in London of precisely the same name—for instance, *eighty seven* John streets—and though the comparatively novel and desperately vulgar expedient of dividing London into vast cities named from the points of the compass and the relation of the points to the centre has slightly relieved the Post Office, it has not relieved those who are hunting after an address. Everybody thinks his correspondent lives in the only street of that name, or at best, knows of only one more, whereas there may be a hundred such streets, while very few indeed are absolutely unique. The Marquis of Westminster has not had the grace to immortalize the very 'cute attorney through whose daughter the Grosvenors obtained their magnificent London property, and by an odd freak of fortune the name of Davies, who acquired for them that estate, is recorded only in a single street near Berkeley Square; but the Grosvenore, and Russells, and Cavendish Bentincks have proceeded upon some sort of a reasonable system—reasonable at all events as to names, for as to descriptions their agents have been as stupid as any suburban builders. What on earth they originally intended by the word "Place" as distinct from street, or what was their idea of a lane as contradistinguished from a street, or why they adhered to the four definitions, "square," "street," "place," and "lane," it is hard to understand; while there were at least eight words—road, walk, ride, route, causeway, way, highway, and thoroughfare—which would have done as well, and eight or ten more which would have done indifferently. Had they all been used, every street, place, lane, alley, and court, touching or bearing towards any square, might have been named from it, to the indefinite simplification of London geography. The people of Hampstead road, we have heard, threatened a regular *emeute* rather than endure a change of name. Their residences are not in Hampstead, but Hampstead has a breezy sound, and Camden town has a marshy sound, and they were not going to lose their conceivable chances of profit from their nominal salubrity. There are streets with associations which are odoriferous, and to fling other streets into them is ruinous, and there are streets in which rents are raised by a sort of reflex scent of fashion. Change Park street into Park lane back, and try. How much, again, to put another extreme case, would it cost the proprietors of Lombard street if the board were to change its name for any other imaginable designation, Pactolus causeway, for example, or the Bankers' walk? And what is true and admitted of Lombard street, is true in its degree of every other street, down to the humblest court. Then remember the local inconvenience. Just let any one of our readers who is proud of his originality name an imaginary street, and then try this wonderful list. The chances are three to one that it he has any idea in the name at all it has been already adopted *ad nauseam*. Most builders give up the effort in despair, at least that is the way we should account for three pages of "Groves," 134 repetitions of Grove street, road, row, lane, place, terrace, and so on, in bewildering variety of similarity; for some 200 forms beginning with Park; for endless "Elms," "Oaks," Beeches," and, apparently, every other English tree except the larch; for nearly every fruit, and for every flower we have been able to think of in five minutes. The multiplication of historic names we can account for, though 13 Victoria Cottages is a large number, when some 80 varieties of streets using the same august name have been allowed for; and the royal family would not be forgotten, even if there were not some hundred modifications of Princes road, including 35 Princes streets. Even the run upon the word "Gloucester" is intelligible, though more than one hundred repetitions of it are inconvenient; but the supply of ordinary male and female names requires explanation. Do all builders name streets after their wives, or in compliment to their sons and daughters? and are there 35 builders with wives named Mary, and 13 with daughters named Mary Ann spelt so? There are 7 places, roads, and streets called Emily, 4 Emma, 7 Ellen, 10 Eliza, 58 Elizabeth—23 of them being called Elizabeth place—19 Jane, 53 Ann, and so on; 87 John streets, besides "places," "passages," "mews," etc., without number; 61 Charles streets, 37 Edward streets, 47 James streets, besides 27 James places, 24 Frederick places, 36 Henry streets, a page or so of Alfred with different terminals, and so on, without end, for we have purposely omitted names like George street and Charlotte street, which are repeated even more frequently, but which are probably historical. There are exceedingly few odd names, though we come occasionally across a Ruhamah place, or Mehetabel road, both in Hackney, and suggestive of a Calvinistic builder; but the climax of imbecility seems to be reached in the name New street. There are 52 New streets in London, either so named by the builders in sheer laziness, or left to take any name the inhabitants of the locality might adopt. But for the names of parishes, these reduplications would baffle even postmen; and as it is they are excessively inconvenient on occasions such as elections, when all householders have to be addressed. Further multiplication is now prevented, but the Board would act wisely if it insisted beforehand on some scheme of naming streets based upon the geographical relation of the district to the rest of London. As we have said, they will probably be afraid to attempt any radical reform; but there is one bit of Whiggish innovation, half radical, half conservative, which we beg to submit to their consideration. Why not insist that the point of the compass should be prefixed to every existing name, thus at once dividing the huge metropolis into eight parts, and making the name itself identify the locality?—*London Spectator.*

Miraculous Imprints.

The Scythians, for instance, so Herodotus tells us, used to point out on the banks of the Tyras (Dneiper) the marks of the foot of Hercules, just like the foot of a man only two cubits long. In the same way there are various places in India, and one spot especially in Ceylon, where the prints of Buddha's foot are shown, left when he visited the earth after the deluge with its gifts and blessings for its worshippers. Still more famous was the print by Lake Regillus, left by the charger of one of "the great twin brethren who fought so well for Rome." In sacred history, besides the footprint of Abraham already alluded to, we have at Gebel Mousa the marks of the back of Moses when he "fled from dread when he saw our Lord face to face. And in that rock is imprinted the form of his body; for he threw himself so strongly and so hard on that rock that all his body was buried into it through the miracle of God." Near the convent of Mar Elias is a slight depression on a rock something like the figure of a man. Here Elijah, tradition says, lay under the shadow of an olive tree, when flying from Jezebel. Very many of these impressions have been connected with the history of our Lord. For instance, there have been shown at various times the writings of His fingers on the ground, when the woman taken in adultery was brought before Him; His prayer similarly impressed; the marks of His fingers at Nazareth when the people of that place were trying to cast Him down from the precipice upon which their city was built; and the feet of the ass on which He rode to Jerusalem—just as the foot of Mahomet's camel is pointed out on Gebel Mousa, though in this case the monks of St. Catherine declared it was their own manufacture to save themselves from the Bedouins. The marks of His feet in the Temple, when the Jews took up stones to cast at Him, which the Mahometans declare are the marks of their prophet when he mounted his celestial steed on his midnight visit to Jerusalem; of His knees at Gethsemane, as well as the bodies of the sleeping Apostles; those of His feet as He was hurried away; of His shoulder on one of the houses at Jerusalem as He was led to crucifixion; and finally, the marks of His feet as He ascended from Olivet.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

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120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R.)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3166. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116 150 08
	Cash in drawer	413 65
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred S. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 13

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 12 7

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 22

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	Hon. ASA PACKER.
GEORGE W. CHILDS.	THOMAS W. EVANS,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL.	WM. V. McKEAN.
JOSEPH PATTERSON.	SIDNEY J. SOLMS.
FRANCIS A. DREXEL.	WM. C. HOUSTON.
Hon. WM. A. PORTER.	S. H. HORSTMANN.

NEW YORK.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.

HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade,

CINCINNATI.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

ST LOUIS.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., } Medical Examiners
JOS F KOERPER, M. D., }
C. STUART PATTERSON, } Counsel.
RICHARD LUDLOW, }

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw8mrp

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN

Fire and Marine Insurance Co,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1868.

The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1868 is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Amount paid in	97,500

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$52,000 00
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22,500 00
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5,500 00
Balance due by agents	3,633 34
Cash in bank	2,500 00
	$109,133 34

RECEIPTS FOR 1868.

Premium on fire risks	29,286 32

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Fire losses paid	47,961 26
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc	11,729 08
Commissions to agents	3,443 14
	23,133 48
Total amount at risk	$1,340,736 97
Losses unadjusted and not due	3,500 00
Accounts	2,455

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Atwood,	J. F. Baker,
Hon. G. V. Lawrence,	E. A. Thomas,
William E. Owens,	James J. Mullen,
B. C. Worthington,	H. E. Hudson,
Nathan Haines,	Hon. S. T. Wilson,
Hon. John Titus,	James Richmond,
H. O. Atwood,	C. R. Gale.

A. N. ATWOOD, President.
H. E. HUDSON, Secretary.
2 11thsw

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets January 1, 1867.....479,383 23

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no especially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

PROFESSOR OWEN'S NEW WORK.

The Anatomy of Vertebrates—The Derivation Theory.

The third volume of Professor Richard Owen's "Anatomy of Vertebrates" has just been published in England, and the London *Examiner* gives the following account of it, with interesting extracts:—

"Professor Owen has, however, given us a careful and detailed exposition of the anatomy of mammals, and the volume abounds in excellent material for thought and practical application. It is divided into chapters, which treat of the muscular, nervous, dental, alimentary, absorbent, circulatory, respiratory, tegumentary, and generative systems of the several orders of vertebrates. The most interesting portion of the work is Chapter XL, embracing the author's general conclusions. This, of course, will possess great value and excite an especial interest, as in some seventy or eighty pages the author generalizes the facts in biological science which have of late years attracted so much attention, not alone in this country, but in every other where comparative anatamy is known and studied. The chapter closes with an interesting summary of the homologies of the teeth, to which is appended a foot-note; and since it has an especial bearing of interest on the question of 'man's place in nature,' one of late a good deal debated, we quote it in full:—

"'In honest argument as to man's place in nature, his zoological characters are to be compared with those of the brute that comes nearest to him; the differences so established should be contrasted with those between such brute, the gorilla, *e. g.*, and the next step in the scale, the chimpanzee, *e. g.*; and so on, step by step, through the order which Zoology forms of the series of species so gradually differentiated. No doubt a gorilla differs more in its dentition from a lemur, and still more a mole or a mouse, than it differs from man. Take another character—the hinder or lower limbs; *e. g.*, contrast the negro in this respect with the gorilla, and, next, that ape with any other quadrumanal. Much as the aye-aye differs as a whole from the gorilla, it does resemble it more in such quadrumanal structure than the gorilla resembles man. Between the two extremes of the four-handed series, there is greater organic conformity in the main ordinal character than exists between the highest ape and the lowest man. Or take the cerebral test. Man's place in the natural system is to be judged, not by the degree of difference between the brain of an ape and that of a mammal one hundred links removed, but by the degree of difference between the human brain and that of the brute which comes nearest to him, as contrasted with the degree of difference between the brains of the gorilla and chimpanzee, or between those of any other two conterminous societies constituting links in the quadramanous chain. The difference between figs. 147 and 148-49 may be greater than between 149 and 150 (vol. 2): but truth compels the remark that the lemur and ape are separated by numerous gradational species; whilst between the ape and man there is no known connecting or intermediate link. Logicians have long ago exposed and brauded the sophism which has of late been propounded to persuademen that they are of the order of apes."

The last chapter begins with a brief exposition of Cuvier's teleological views, which Owen was gradually led to abandon for a law of special homologies, thus establishing an ideal type for the vertebrate series. And he observes:—

"To demonstrate the evidence of the community of organization, I found that the artifice of an archtype vertebrate animal was as essential as that of the archetype plate had been to Goethe in expressing analogous ideas; and as the like reference to an 'ideal type' must be to all who undertake to make intelligible the 'unity in variety' pervading a group of organisms. From the demonstration of this principle, which I then satisfied myself was associated with, and denominated by, that of 'adaptation to propose,' the step was plain—to me inevitable—to the conception of the operation of a secondary cause of the entire series of species, whether of plants, or vertebrates, or other groups of organisms, such cause being the servant of predetermining intelligent will."

To this the following note is appended:—

'Such 'ideal type' must not be confounded with the so-called 'types' supposed to be exemplified by certain living species. Arguments against the latter vague and ill-defined ideas are of no weight against the former, and indicate a certain obtuseness of apprehension in the objector."

The Professor vigorously defends himself from being in any way thought to be a believer in the Darwinian doctrines of "Heterogeny," and while he expresses himself with no uncertain sound on these several hypothesis, he places in juxtaposition his own "derivation" plan, and firmly believes that "generations do not vary accidentally, in any and every direction, but in preordained, definite, and correlated courses." He adds:—

"'Derivation' holds that every species changes, in time, by virtue of inherent tendencies thereto. 'Natural selection' holds, on the contrary, that no such change can take place without the influence of altered external circumstances educing or selecting such change.

"'Derivation' sees among the effects of the innate tendency to change, irrespective of altered surrounding circumstances, a manifestation of creative power in the variety and beauty of the results; and, in the ultimate forthcoming of a being susceptible of appreciating such beauty, evidence of the preordaining of such relation of power to the appreciation. 'Natural selection' acknowledges that if ornament or beauty, in itself, should be a purpose in creation, it would be absolutely fatal to it as a hypothesis.

"'Natural selection' sees grandeur in the view of life,' with its several powers having been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one. 'Derivation' sees therein a narrow invocation of a special miracle, and an unworthy limitation of creative power, the grandeur of which is manifested daily, hourly, in calling into life many forms, by conversion of physical and chemical into vital modes of force under so many diversified conditions of the requisite elements to be so combined.

"'Natural selection' leaves the subsequent origin and succession of species to the fortuitous concurrence of outward conditions.

"'Derivation' recognizes a purpose in the defined and preordained course, due to innate capacity or power of change, by which homogeneously created protozoa have risen to the higher forms of plants and animals. In short, the hypothesis of 'derivation' rests upon conclusions from four great series of inductively established facts, together with a probable result of facts, of a fifth class; the hypothesis of 'natural selection' totters on the extension of a conjectural condition, explanatory of extinction to the origination of species, inapplicable in that extension to the majority of organisms, and not known or observed to apply to the origin of any species."

Of the still more recent hypothesis, "Pangenesis," he observes:—

"Those who hold by this rag of pre-existence of germs,' call all organic corpuscles or granules 'cell-gemmules,' and maintain that they are transmitted, sometimes being developed, sometimes lying dormant from generation to generation, independent, autonomous, pre-existing from their primal miraculous creation, as descendants, like all higher forms of life, 'of that one form of "Natural Selection" into which life was first breathed.' Darwin grafts upon this modification of the old evolutional dogma his provisional hypothesis of 'Pangenesis.'"

Then reasoning on "the notion of a 'life,' or 'vital principle' as a distinct entity," he concludes:—

"But it is a gain to be delivered from the necessity of speculating where the 'soul' wanders when thought and self consciousness are suspended; or how it is to be disposed of until the 'resurrection of the body, glorified or otherwise,' of which reintegrated sum of forces 'soul' will then as now be a parcel. If the physiologist and pathologist had done no more than demonstrate 'the universal law of our being, which cuts away the foundations of 'purgatory,' or other limbo, from the feet of those who trade thereon (not to mention the kindred brood of spiritualists and spirit-rappers), which makes judgment follow death without consciousness of a moment's interval, they would deserve the gratitude of the Christian world."

A Successful Playwright.

Mr. Boucicault startled us some time ago with a disclosure of the income a talented constructor of sensation dramas may realize by them. It would appear that subordinate branches of the profession are no less remunerative in their degree. It appears from a case in the Common Pleas that the manager of the Alfred Theatre lets a box and ticket office there for from £360 to £400; that the lessee's net profit is from £10 to £4 a week. The programmes he disposes of yield a fair return on capital, selling from 3d., his lowest charge, to 2s. 6d., from the price of a *Times* to that of a *Fraser* or a *Blackwood*. A solitary opera glass ought to be a modest annuity to Mr. Hirschfield, as he hires it out at from 2s. 6d. in the boxes to 2s. and 1s. 6d. elsewhere. His scale of charges for the same article to different classes of clients reminds one of Douglas Jerrold's innkeeper's soda water, which he sold for 3s. 9d. a bottle to the rich and 2s. 6d. to the working classes. Mr. Hirschfield's labor and responsibility in taking charge of coats is moderately recompensed by over £150 per annum. If these things are done in the green tree, what may we not fear are done in the dry? Are charges in St. James' and in the Strand much more reasonable than in Church street, Edgeware road?—*Pa Mall Gazette.*

Press Trials in Berlin.

An amusing press trial has just taken place at Berlin. The accused was Dr. Lowenstein, editor of the *Kudderadatsch*, who was charged with "ridiculing the measures of the Government and insulting the Finance Minister" by publishing a caricature of the minister in question. The caricature represented the minister in a tattered dress, standing hat in hand before the entrance to the chamber, and begging for subscriptions to cover the deficit. Dr. Lowenstein defended his own case in a witty speech. He said that the only thing referred to in the caricature was the deficit, and he could not understand how a deficit could be a "Government measure." The crown prosecutor had accused him of representing the Finance Minister as a "squinting beggar." Now he (Dr. Lowenstein) must deny that the minister squinted; if he did so in the picture, that was the fault of the artist. Again, it was objected that the minister appeared in a tattered dress; but this was surely no offense, for there was no law to forbid a minister to have a hole in his coat. As to those who interpreted the caricature as representing Prussia in a state of bankruptcy, he would only say that no one but an idiot could describe a strong, great, and wealthy power like Prussia as insolvent. This speech appears to have produced instant conviction on the minds of the judges, for they acquitted Dr. Lowenstein unanimously and without discussion.

A Brave Fireman.

The London *Spectator* says:—"A fireman named Grimshaw, employed in the brigade, did a brave thing last Sunday. The house of a Mr. Barlee, at Notting Hill, was on fire, and Mrs. Barlee had already perished, when Grimshaw and Buckland, in the effort to save the housemaid, reached the roof from an adjoining house. They found the roof too steep to walk on, and without gutter or coping. Grimshaw, however, tied a rope round him, which Buckland held, and crawled down the roof to the edge, whence, guided by the screams, he flung a line to the housemaid. The woman tied it many times round her waist, and then Grimshaw, 'lying back on the roof without foothold,' drew her along in the air from her own window to the window of the next house. If that account is not the invention of a sensational reporter, Grimshaw deserves the Victoria Cross as truly as any soldier ever did, and may be complimented on his strength besides."}

—A pedestrian feat was accomplished last week by three young gentlemen of Bucksport, Me. who walked from that place to Bargor, eighteen miles, in three hours and seventy-seven minutes, being at the rate of five and a half miles an hour. One of the number returned to Bucksport in the evening. The other two concluded to take another day for that part of the programme.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1.000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

HON. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are;—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [18 wsmy
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1035 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.
The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

267 MILES REMAIN

To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT PAR.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments,

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT., and both

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

ARE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,000 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States IS PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,800,000 per annum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868 FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

The details of which are as follows:—

From Passengers	$1 121,606'07
" Freight	2,049,253'19
" Express	54,428'8
" Mails	136,245 69
" Miscellaneous	91,626 27
" Government troops	101,077'77
" " freight	449,410'33
" Contractors' men	201,179'69
" " material	968,459 32
Total	$5,068,691'81

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

J. J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

Jan. 20, 1869. 1 2 thstu

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., especially offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boring, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN B. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.... $2'25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3'00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3'00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily; All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets half an hour before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Accommodation	9:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express	11:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	9:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	12:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:20 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Pacific Accommodation	8:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	3:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL R. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD E. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 12

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—

Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace, connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Steamer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 A. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Leave Baltimore for Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore from Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore from Baltimore, Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 838 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD,—

WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	5:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	2:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:35 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 12

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 2:45 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 2:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 9 18

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:40 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 6:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M., and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Harrisburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 3:35 A. M., and 2:45 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52'50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rate.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:30 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INSANITY.

The Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

We have received the annual report of this institution, which is under the care of Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride as physician-in-chief and Superintendent. It shows the operations of the establishment for the year 1868.

The report before us starts out with the statement that, "at the date of the last report there were 344 patients in the institution, since which 251 have been admitted and 259 have been discharged or have died, leaving 336 under care at the close of the year.

"The total number of patients in the hospital during the year was 595. The highest number at any one time was 365; the lowest was 334; and the average number under treatment during the whole period was 350, or 170 males and 180 females.

"The number of males in the hospital during the year was 297, and the number of females was 298. The highest number of males at any one time was 177, and the highest number of females was 188. At the beginning of the year there were 172 males and 172 females. At this date there are 166 males and 170 females. The number of males admitted during the year was 125, and the number of females 126.

"Of the patients discharged during the year 1868, were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured	47	59	106
Much improved	4	10	14
Improved	27	27	54
Stationary	37	9	46
Died	16	23	39
Total	131	128	259

During the year 16 male and 23 female patients died; 6 of the deaths resulting from acute mania; 9 from organic disease of the brain; 9 from the exhaustion of chronic mania, frequently accompanied by a persistent refusal of food; 3 from old age; 2 from suicide, 1 occurring while the patient was under the charge of friends; 5 from consumption; 2 from apoplexy; 2 from chronic melancholia, and 1 from cancer.

Of the patients who died, fourteen were admitted for mania, nine for melancholia, and sixteen for dementia.

The following table shows the sex of the persons admitted and discharged from the hospital since its first opening in 1814:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions	2815	2500	5315
Discharges	2649	2330	4979
Remain	166	170	336

The following table shows the number of single, married, widows, and widowers in 5315 patients:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	1432	1038	2470
Married	1258	1141	2399
Widows	...	321	321
Widowers	125	...	125

From a lengthy table showing the supposed causes of insanity in 5315 patients, we select the following:—

Ill health of various kinds	932
Intemperance	389
Loss of property	175
Disappointed affection	73
Intense study	45
Domestic difficulties	106
Grief, loss of friends, etc	271
Religious excitement	166
Political excitement	12
Disappointed expectations	18
Stock speculations	2
Want of employment	39
Mortified pride	3
Anxiety for wealth	2
Use of opium	19
Use of tobacco	7
Use of quack medicines	3
Uncontrolled passion	12
Tight lacing	1
Mental anxiety	338
Unascertained	2193

The total expenditures of the year for the department for males were $77,331, the net receipts being $78,809. The average number of patients in this department was 170, and the average cost of each per week $8 72. During the year $7892 were expended on free male patients. The total expenditures of the department for females were $81,729, the net receipts being $78,779. The average number of patients was 180, at an average cost per week of $8 72. On free female patients $11,416 were expended during the year.

CORONER'S INQUEST—THE DEATH OF THOMAS MANSFIELD.—Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body of Thomas Mansfield, who was found lying insensible in front of No. 1315 Race street on Sunday morning last, and died shortly after, being removed to his residence from the station-house.

Officer William Selkirk testified to finding Mansfield lying close to the steps of No. 1315, in an insensible condition; witness was under the impression that the man was in liquor, and with the assistance of Officer Cunningham he removed him to the station-house.

Officer Cunningham corroborated the evidence of Officer Selkirk, and deposed that Mansfield was found in his shirt sleeves; he appeared to be very cold and could not speak.

Andrew J. McNamee testified to seeing the deceased going into the Good Will Engine Company's house shortly before 12 o'clock; he was so drunk that he could hardly stand up; he had a light overcoat on at the time; saw no one with him when he left.

Benjamin Kerns deposed to seeing Mansfield sitting on a chair in the engine house. He asked witness to take a drink with him, and he accompanied him to a tavern at Juniper and Arch streets. From the tavern they returned to the engine house, and witness went to sleep. On waking up Mansfield was not to be found. It was about 12 o'clock when witness and deceased returned to the engine house. He had a light overcoat on at the time.

Albert H. Smith testified to leaving Mansfield in the engine house at about 20 minutes past 12 o'clock. He was a drinking man; witness never knew him to have a quarrel with any one.

Charles Herr testified that he saw Mansfield lying on the sidewalk near the steps of his residence, No. 1315 Race street, about one o'clock on Sunday morning.

Michael Mansfield, brother of deceased, testified to Thomas being removed from the station house to his home, where he died shortly after being admitted.

Dr. McClernand, of No. 1601 Vine street, testified to attending Mansfield shortly before his death. The man was in such a condition that he saw there was no necessity of prescribing medicine.

Dr. Shapleigh deposed that he made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased. He found a large clot of blood behind the left ear, between the scalp and bone. There were no external marks of violence. There was a fracture of the occipital bone five inches long, and the bloodvessels of the brain were much congested. He came to his death from compression of the brain. The wound might have been caused by a fall on a stone, and by a blow from a blunt instrument—a blackjack could not have inflicted the injuries.

The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by violence (a blow on the head), inflicted by some person unknown.

ARREST OF SNEAK THIEVES.—About 8 o'clock last evening, George Smith, William Ryan, and James Reynolds, aged respectively eighteen and twenty years, were arrested for the larceny of goods from the front of stores in the neighborhood of Second and Poplar streets. In their possession were found a piece of muslin, pair of gum shoes, stockings, and other articles. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Eggleton this morning, and were held to bail to answer.

LARCENY OF A GOLD WATCH.—Adam Loudenslager has been held in $1000 bail for a further hearing, by Alderman Massey, to answer the charge of larceny. It appears that a man named William Wood, while asleep in a tavern in Spring Garden street, above Ninth, was robbed of a gold watch. Loudenslager, it is alleged, sat close to him in the bar-room. The complainant alleges that during the evening he caught the defendant in the act of removing a ring from his finger.

INTERESTING TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public meeting of the friends of temperance will be held this evening in the lecture-room of the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Mr. Klopp, Thomas M. Coleman, and others. An opportunity to sign the pledge will also be given to all who may so desire.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About 1 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to rob the umbrella store on Eleventh street, above Filbert. The thieves were in the act of removing the padlock on the cellar door when alarmed by Policeman Judge, who fired two shots at them. The men managed to escape.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Last night the house of Mr. Keller, No. 1148 S. Eighth street, was entered by boring a hole in a rear door and then sliding the bolt. The thieves carried off $36 in money and a set of furs and other articles.

FOUND.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest at Jarises' Hotel, Main street, opposite Wister, Germantown, upon the body of Thomas Rowland, aged sixty-five years, who was found dead in the yard of the hotel.

ANNIVERSARY.—The third anniversary of the Sunday Schools of St. Andrew's Lutheran Church will come off to-night at the northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets. The exercises will be unusually interesting. Admission free, and all are invited.

REMOVED.—James G. Hill, one of the Reserves, and a good and efficient officer, was this morning removed by Mayor FOX. Hill, it will be remembered, was assaulted and shot at Eleventh and Sansom streets, some time since, by James Haggerty and a party of rougus.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About midnight of Wednesday the stable of Oliver Evans, at Leaf alley and Second streets, was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished by Officer Berger before any great damage had been done.

CORNER-LOUNGERS.—Yesterday six young men in the Second district and three in the Eighteenth district were arrested for corner-lounging.

FOUND.—Jenney Seley, who had been missing from her residence in the Nineteenth ward, was yesterday found in a house in Manayunk. She was taken to her home.

DIRTY STREETS.—Great complaint is made of the filthy condition of the streets in the Thirteenth ward, and frequent inquiry is made for the street cleaner.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The raise of money to the brokers are quite irregular to-day, the changes since yesterday inclining to increase case in the market. The great dealers in the public funds had heavy balances left with them by banking and other wealthy moneyed corporations at 5 per cent., while the terms for demand loans upon the street were 6@7 per cent., and generally at 7 per cent. as the rule upon the railway stocks on which the chief employment at present runs. The amount of the public funds held on this side the Atlantic on speculation and requiring money loans to carry them forward is being daily reduced, so that the Government dealers, like Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Fisk & Hatch, Vermilye & Co., and others are tendered more money on call than they are willing to use, except at 5 per cent. The funds themselves made a further advance to-day of ¼@¾ per cent. on very considerable transactions at the Government board of the stock exchange, as well as large purchases by private contract. The new 6-20s of 1867, January and July, sold as high as 110 per cent., and the old of 1862, May and November, at 114 per cent.

"At the Stock Exchange the Southern State bonds were firmer for North Carolinas, and active, but not strong in price, for the Tennessees. The general temper of the railway market was firm, and upon the Western list there was increased interest shown in the St. Paul stocks and in Toledo and Wabash, and a confident demand for Michigan Southern and Northwest preferred. On the New York roads Central Hudson, and Harlem were all firm. The prospect for a further early advance in Central is increased by the near approach of the 4 per cent. cash dividend upon the stock, and the satisfactory arrangement of the extra certificates of 80 per cent., which after the reopening of the transfer books, and the payment of the regular dividend upon the stock, will be dealt in separately from the latter. On the miscellaneous stocks, the bulls in Pacific Mail had the advantage to-day, and the funds of the Canton Land Company had the pleasure of an advance in their shares to 44 per cent."

From the Tribune.

"Money continues easy at 6@7 per cent. on call. Commercial paper remains unchanged at 7@8 per cent. There is a light demand for currency for the South, but this drain is more than supplied from remittances from other quarters.

"Sterling exchange is dull and weak at quotations: —London, 60 days, 109¼@109½; London, sight, 109¾@110; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·16¼; Paris, short, 5·15@5·13¾; Antwerp 5 18¾@5·17½; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·17½; Hamburg, 36½@36¾; Amsterdam, 40⅝@41; Frankfort, 40⅜@41; Bremen, 78¾@78⅞; Berlin, 71⅝@71¾.

"The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad Company have leased the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for the term of 99 years. The lessors agree to keep the latter road and rolling stock in thorough repair, and guarantee to the lessees the interest on their bonds, and 10 per cent. free of all taxes, on their capital stock. The vote of the stockholders of the Norwich and Worcester at a meeting held on Wednesday at Norwich, confirming the lease, was nearly unanimous."

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1038 CHESNUT Street.

HAIR MATTRESSES
AND A NEW STOCK OF
SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES,
FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT
S. W. COR. 12TH AND CHESNUT STS.

CARPETINGS.
GREAT REDUCTION.
$50,000
WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF
CARPETINGS
Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for
NEW SPRING GOODS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
1 29 imwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb.
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.
The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 28 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS.
BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
No. 38 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.
His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmwf

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT street, Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the State Legislature—Passage of Bills Concerning Philadelphia.

THE EXECUTION OF WHELAN.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.—Mr. Connell presented a memorial from the Lincoln Institute, of Philadelphia, asking for ten thousand dollars.

Several petitions were presented, asking that five thousand dollars might be appropriated for the erection of a building on the Experimental Farm in Chester county, and five thousand dollars for the purchase of improved stock.

Mr. Connell offered a petition from property-owners west of Girard College for an act requiring the paving of Girard and College avenues.

The Senate's postage account for January for $2241·12 was ordered to be paid.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Thayer vs. Greenbank Contested Election Committee to employ a phonographer, if the House concurs.

Five hundred copies of the bill regulating the election of railroad directors, and to prevent fraud therein, were ordered to be printed.

The last bill offered by Mr. Henszey to establish a Metropolitan Police Board in Philadelphia was reported favorably from the committee and ordered to be printed in the *Record*. This bill was agreed upon some time since in the Republican caucus.

The Committee on Finance made a lengthy report on the subject of selling bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company now held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. They say they do not think the bonds can now be sold, or that it is advisable to attempt to dispose of them, and that all the State can demand or enforce is a faithful compliance of the railroad company with the terms of the contract of 1861. By this the State will receive annually $480,000 until 1890, when $365,654·94 in full, the balance of the debt, will be paid.

Mr. Billingfelt read in his place a bill requiring County Commissioners to give a bond with sureties for the faithful performance of their duties.

Mr. Randall, one to empower the Sheriff and Prothonotary of Schuylkill county to sue for their fees.

Mr. Connell, one making the lawful rate of interest, in all cases where no express contract is made for a different rate, six per cent.; also one giving the health officers certain powers relative to the abatement of nuisances.

House of Representatives.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on an act authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for such length of time as he may deem expedient.

Mr. Rogers, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act for the punishment of cruelty to animals; also an act to prevent adulteration in drugs and medicinal preparations. The bill as now reported makes it a misdemeanor to sell impure or adulterated drugs, forfeits the drugs, and subjects the offender to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. It also authorizes search warrants.

Mr. Beans, of Bucks county, from the same committee, reported favorably on a bill originally introduced by him to repeal an act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of seizin of mortgages, approved 23d March, 1857.

Twenty bills incorporating mining companies to operate in the West were reported negatively.

An act authorizing aldermen to justify the sureties of applicants for liquor licenses was reported unfavorably.

Mr. Joseph, from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably his bill to incorporate the Oystermen's Association.

The following bills were read and referred to appropriate committees:—

By Mr. Josephs, incorporating the Philadelphia Elevated Railroad Company, providing that Charles M. Prevost, Joseph F. Tobias, John F. Reading, W. A. F. Middox, S. W. Gross, M. D., Charles B. Sloan, Jacob Janney, Richard Montgomery, E. Cooper Shapley, and Wm. B. Wilson be authorized to form a company under the provisions of the general Railroad law, with a capital of one million dollars; to construct a double-track railroad at an elevation of not more than fifteen nor less than twelve feet from the surface of the ground, along and over Market street, commencing at Front street and running to the western line of Philadelphia county, to be constructed of corrugated beam iron, supported upon columns of the same material, the cars being propelled by a dummy engine.

By Mr. Scott, authorizing the Catawissa Railroad Company to construct branches.

By Mr. Leedom, incorporating the Chester Wharfand Shipping Company.

By Mr. Herr, authorizing Mayors and Aldermen to investigate the origin of fires.

By Mr. Wilson, imposing a tax of fifteen cents per ton, instead of four as now exacted, on anthracite coal mined by railroad companies.

By Mr. Jackson, authorizing officers of banks to open all packages left on special or secret deposit, and to hand a statement of the same to the Auditor-General.

By Mr. Meek, authorizing the Courts of Common Pleas to grant charters to mutual life insurance companies.

By Mr. Robb, requiring the erection and maintenance of fish ways on the river Brandywine.

By Mr. Rogers, authorizing the trustees of the Scots Presbyterian Church, in Spruce street, to sell and incumber real estate; also, a supplement to an act relation to the elections, approved June 11, 1838. This bill proposes to compel the prothonotaries of the courts to enter on the judgment index all recognizances, "etc," filed as security for stay of execution, thus preventing fraudulent sales of property between the beginning and ending of the stay of execution.

Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Lake Park bill was passed in the Illinois Legislature yesterday. It cedes to the city of Chicago a strip of land 400 feet wide and half a mile long east of Michigan avenue, partially submerged by the lake, the proceeds of the sale or lease of which are to constitute a park fund for the city. East of the Illinois Central Railroad track and breakwater, one mile, all under water, is granted to that company.

Fuller's second railroad bill is more objectionable than the one vetoed by the Governor. It not only compels the railroad to adopt a cheap uniform fare, but prevents their granting commutation, excursion, or half fare tickets.

Execution of Whalen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A special from Ottawa says Whalen, the murderer of D'Arcy McGee, was hanged to day. There were no Fenian demonstrations.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—Cotton firm at 30 cents. Flour dull and irregular; Howard Street superfine $6 75@6 87½, do extra $7 25@8 25, do family $8@11 25, City Mills superfine $6 25@7, do. extra $8 50@10 do. family $10@12 75, Western superfine $6@6 50, do. extra $6@9 50, family $9 75@10 50. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1 90@1 95. Corn firm; prime white 90@93c., yellow 87@89c. Oats dull; Western prime 70c. Rye firm at $1 50@1 55. Mess Pork firm at $31. Bacon rib sides, 17¾@18c.; clear do., 18¾@19c.; shoulders, 15¾@16c. Hams, 21c. Lard quiet at 21c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 800 bales at 30¾@31¾. Flour firmer and unchanged; sales 9500 bbls. Wheat firmer; sales of 13,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 60@1 62. Corn firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 42,000 bushels mixed Western at 92@93½c. for new and $1 04 for old.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	104½	Cleveland and Tol.	104¾
Phil. and Read. R.	95	Tol. & Wabash R.	66½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94	Mil. & St. P. com.	65¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91¾	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79½
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¾	Adam Express Co	68¾
Chic. and N. W. prf.	91¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	20½
Chi. and R. I. R.	131½	United States Exp.	61½
Pis. F. W. and Chi.	118½	Tennessee 6s, new	66
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	116	Gold	135¾
Western Union T.	37¾	Market steady.	

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Affairs in the House—More Excitement Anticipated—Another Issue of Railroad Bonds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11

Butler's Resolution Concerning Wade.

Butler's resolution was brought up the first thing after the journal had been read. Mr. Shellabarger of Ohio is now making an able argument on the subject. He opposes Butler's resolution. Speaker Colfax has left the chair, inasmuch as he said on the floor yesterday that Butler's motion was not a question of privilege. Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts is in the chair. He will appoint a committee on the part of the House to inform the President and Vice President elect of their election. Colfax made this request, as he was an interested party.

More Excitement Anticipated.

The galleries of the House are filling up fast, in anticipation of a scene when action is taken on Butler's motion. Nothing else is talked of here to-day.

The President and Vice-President Elect.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and Mr. Prayn, of New York, have been appointed the Committee on the part of the House to inform the President and Vice-President elect of their election.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Government has agreed to issue bonds for forty miles more road to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, receiving a large amount of first mortgage bonds for complete construction hereafter. These bonds are deposited in the New York Sub Treasury.

British North America.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report the House resolution opening a conference with the British North American Provinces as to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and as to commercial intercourse, reserving all final action for Congress.

The same committee has also agreed to report a bill exempting from duty the ocean cable bought for the Collins' Russian American telegraph, and now in bond.

The Reconstruction Committee is exhibiting indications of deciding to recall the Mississippi Convention to make another State Constitution.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Pomeroy presented a memorial for equal suffrage, particularly in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution giving the assent of the United States to the construction of a bridge between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Newport, Kentucky. Passed.

Also from the same committee, a bill giving the assent of the United States for the construction of a bridge between New York and Brooklyn, which, at the suggestion of Mr. Morgan, was laid on the table.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution directing the committee to inquire into the practicability of preventing the discharge of convicted criminals, under Judge Underwood's decisions, in Virginia, on the ground that the committee did not think it proper to interfere by legislation with the special adjudication of a court.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of the bill to amend the act of 1866 establishing rules and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York for the passage of the pending bill to prohibit secret sales of gold and bonds.

Mr. Rice, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to incorporate the National Railway Loan and Trust Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Davis (Ken.) offered the following joint resolution:—

Resolved etc., That the noisy and disorderly conduct of Benjamin F. Butler, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, and other members of the House of Representatives, in the Representative Hall, on the 10th of February instant, during the time the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, was opening the certificates of the votes of the electors for President and Vice President of the United States from the several States, and while said votes were being counted, whereby said business was disturbed and obstructed, is disreputable to said Benj. F. Butler and the other Representatives acting with him—a wrong and an insult to the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Ferry—Let it go over.

The resolution accordingly went over under the rule.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate took up and passed the bill to provide for the execution of judgments in capital cases.

Mr. Anthony called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Printing, providing for the publication of the medical and surgical history of the war, which after some discussion by Messrs. Conkling, Anthony, and Wilson, was recommitted.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a joint resolution giving a construction to the acts of Congress granting lands to the State of Wisconsin, and to aid in the construction of railroads in that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the resolution to refund to the States the interest and discount on money borrowed by them to equip, pay, transport and supply troops for the service of the United States in the recent war.

Mr. Cragin called up the bill for the relief of Henry C. Noyes, of Claremont, N. H., directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to him a new $1000 bond in place of one destroyed.

Mr. Conkling called attention to the great importance of being satisfied beyond the possibility of a doubt that the bond was actually destroyed.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Cragin said that the circumstance of the destruction of the bond was fully proved by the affidavit, and by the fragments of the bond itself.

Mr. Howe wished it to be understood that the Committee on Claims, being composed of human beings, and therefore fallible, could not absolutely guarantee the Government against wrong in such cases. The bill was then passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour,

Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the consideration of the currency bill.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker stated that the first business in order was the question of privilege pending at the adjournment last evening, being the resolution offered by Mr. Butler (Mass.) protesting that the counting of the vote of Georgia by the order of the Vice-President was a gross act of oppression and invasion of the rights and privileges of the House.

The Speaker stated that he had asked Mr. Dawes (Mass.) to preside during the discussion of the question of privilege. The Chair had decided that the resolution presented a question of privilege, and had subsequently on the floor expressed the opinion that, in fact, no right or privilege of the House had been invaded. He therefore felt it would not be proper to preside, and he had asked Mr. Dawes to do so. Before leaving the chair he would ask the House to authorize the Speaker *pro tem.* to appoint the committee to wait upon the President and Vice-President elect and notify them officially of their election.

Mr. Butler—As this thing must be discussed at length, and as time is pressing, I suggest to the House, although I have no preference myself that after the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Shellabarger), who is to oppose the resolution, that the resolution shall be referred to a select committee, and on the report of that committee a full discussion can be had.

No understanding on that point was arrived at, and Mr. Dawes took the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*

The Speaker *pro tem.* appointed Messrs. Wilson of Iowa and Pruyn of New York, to wait on the President and Vice-President elect, and to notify them of their election.

Mr. Shellabarger proceeded to address the House in opposition to the resolution offered by Mr. Butler. He prefaced his remarks by according to it sincerely and fully to the gentleman from Massachusetts that integrity of purpose and that desire fairly and properly to dispose of the important matter before the House, which he claimed for himself.

Shooting Affray in New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—About 6 o'clock this morning George Bord, a German, shot his stepdaughter and a man by the name of Bamberger at No. 116 Seventh avenue.

The Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CORRY, Pa., Feb. 11.—The annual meeting of the consolidated railways of the oil region, now known as the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company, was held here yesterday. The results were most gratifying to the stockholders. From March 1 to December 31 there were carried 312 349 passengers, 2,507 434 barrels of oil, and of merchandise, coal, lumber, and other freight 111 069 tons. The road is one hundred miles long, and earned in the ten months ending January 1, $1,507,486, the net earnings from which paid interest on bonds and a dividend of ten (10) per cent. to the stockholders, leaving a large surplus in the treasury and no floating debt.

The following is the board elected:—President, Edward F. Gay. Directors—William G. Fargo, Charles H. Lee, William G. Moorhead, A. S. Diven, Charles B. Wright, and Thos. A. Scott.

By this combination entire harmony is preserved between the trunk lines; the New York Central being represented by Mr. Lee, the Erie by Mr. Diven, its Vice-President, the Pennsylvania Central by its Vice President, Thomas A. Scott, and the private stockholders by Messrs. Fargo, Moorhead, Gay and Wright.

H. F. Sweetzer was elected Vice-President and General Superintendent, and F. A. Phillips Secretary and Treasurer.

Meeting of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—A meeting of the Board of Government of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters was held in this city yesterday. Members were present from all parts of the Union. Reports were made from the Standing Committee on the production and consumption of cotton, its present and future supply. The reports, in details, will be published. The Association adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

Man Scalded to Death.

READING, Feb. 11.—John Loeser, a hand employed at Lauer's brewery, fell into a vat of boiling water yesterday afternoon, and was so shockingly scalded that he died this morning from the effects of his injuries. He had a family in Germany whom he was about making arrangements to bring to this country.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Peter Barnberger shot his mistress, Sarah Baerd, this morning, at No. 116 Seventh avenue, and then shot himself. Both were conveyed to the hospital, where they lie in a dying condition. Jealousy was the motive that actuated the unfortunate man.

Arrest of a Post Office Robber.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—A German named Gunther, who robbed a post office in Germany of $10,000, was arrested here last evening, in response to a cable telegram. He arrived per steamer Austrian.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 11
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$13600 City 6s, New	101	9 sh Penna R.	57¾
$3800 do.	101	30 do.	57¾
$5 00 Leh 6s, gold	101	2 do.	57¾
$3000 C. & A. m. 6s, '89	1s.	20 do.	57¾
$2000 C & Am 6s, '83	96	100 do.	57¾
$4000 Leh V con bds	76	10 sh Mech Bk	31¾
$1 00 Leh 6s, Reg.	90½	100 sh Oil C & Al	39¾
300 sh Sham'n C.	5¾	100 sh Leh Nav	0¾
		100 do.	31

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.,
Will open on Monday morning, from New York—
300 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50 cents.
Stripe Swiss Muslins, 25 cents, same goods as sold at 31 cents.
India Twilled Long Cloths 25, 31, 37½ cents.
White Brilliantes, 25, 31, 37½ job lot, cheap.
Brocade Brilliantes, 31, 37½ job lot, cheap.
White Corded Piques, a job lot, 37½, 50, 62½.
Piques, 31, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Extra quality of Shirred Muslins, at 75 cents per yard.
100 pieces plain French Organdies, 37½, 50 cents per yard.
100 pieces Plaid Organdies, 40 cents per yard.
Tucked Cambric, a new article for children's dresses; soft finish Cambrics and Nainsooks.
200 pieces Scotch Diaper $1·50, $1·75, $2, 2·50, $3, and $4 a piece. Linen Napkins, $1·50, $1·69, $1·75, $2, $2·50, up to $5 dozen.
Huckaback Towels and Damask Towels, cheap.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 bleached Table Linens, $1, $1 25, and $1·50.
Watson and Armstrong Table Linens, 8-4, at 95 cents per yard.
Linen Birds-Eye, for children's aprons, fine quality, very cheap; Linen Lawns, 62½ and 75 cents. Extra fine quality Linen Lawns, 87½c.
Printed Shirting Linens, 62½ cents per yard.
Black and White Mohair Shirting, 50 cents per yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
50 dozen super stout Half Hose, best English goods, at 18 cents per pair.
100 dozen super stout Half Hose, 31 cents or $3 per dozen.
25 dozen Ladies' White Hose, full regular made, 33 cents, same goods as sold at 40 cents.
A new lot of Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
100 gross Registered Ruffling, a new article.
Cashe Coventry Ruffling.
Sandringham Ruffling, Magic Rufflings, etc.
25 dozen Ladies' Silk Neck Scarfs, new styles.
2 6 s w tf PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts,
N. B.—32-inch White Holland, for Sheeting.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
One Hundred Dozen
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
31 Cents, or $3·50 Per Dozen,
WELL WORTH $5·00 PER DOZEN.
WHITE ALPACAS FOR PARTIES.
White Corded Alpacas.
White French Merinoes.
White Poplin Alpacas.
At very popular prices.
WHITE GOODS,
Plaid and striped Nainsooks, 25 cts. up.
White soft finish Cambrics, 31 cts. up.
Victoria Lawns, bargains, 37 and 50 cts.
One case White Pique, 44, worth 50 cts.
White Swiss Muslins, 20 cts. up.
MUSLINS.
Good yard-wide Shirtings, 13 cts. up.
All the good makes Shirtings.
Wide heavy Sheetings, 50 cts.
Sheetings, all widths, by the yd. or pc.
PRINTS, ETC.
New Spring Prints.
Shirting Prints, novelties, 16 to 37 cts.
New Ginghams, Delaines, etc.
37½ ct. French Prints reduced from 62.
16 ct. Delaines reduced from 22.
COOPER & CONARD,
1,7 fmm S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Spanish Cortes—Ferdinand, of Portugal, the Favorite for King—The Debate on Butler's Resolution in the House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debate on Butler's Resolution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Judge Bingham of Ohio has just finished a very able and sharp speech against Gen. Butler's resolution. He denounced it as revolutionary, and as an act of secession and anarchy. He warned the House against being led into adopting a measure which would involve a difficulty between the two houses. He hoped the resolution would be laid upon the table, there to rot.

During the delivery of this speech General Butler stood directly in front of Judge Bingham, and seemed quite uneasy under the scathing remarks and criticisms on his resolution. At the close of Judge Bingham's speech Mr. Farnsworth tried to get the floor to move to lay the resolution on the table, but failed. Mr. Schenck getting it to make a speech in favor of the resolution.

Bliss and Masterman.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the House, in compliance with the resolutions already passed, voluminous correspondence relative to affairs in Paraguay. It appears that on the 4th of December last Admiral Davis addressed Lopez a letter, in which he says:—"It does not belong to me to consider the status of Bliss and Masterman, but on this subject your Excellency will, I do not doubt, repose confidence in the justice and friendship of the United States, which has afforded your Excellency many recent proofs of its respect and sympathy."

Lopez replied that these persons were criminals, deeply committed in the affair of a horrible conspiracy, very particularly the former.

The Virginia Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—It is said that the Senate Committee on the Judiciary has determined to report in favor of a modification of the Constitution of Virginia, as suggested by the committee of nine.

United States Senate.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

Mr. Chandler moved to take a recess from 4 30 to 7 P. M., the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of the River and Harbor bill and other matters reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Fessenden objected, and Mr. Sherman's motion to take up the Currency bill was then carried.

Mr. Chandler moved to postpone that bill to allow him to renew his motion for an evening session, which was carried.

The motion for a recess from 4 till 7 P. M. was carried, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Currency bill, upon which Mr. Conkling addressed the Senate.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

It was not wonderful that they had fallen into doubt and trouble about a matter so new, so undefined, and in which they were so unaided by precedent.

Mr. Shellabarger proceeded to quote the several commentaries on the Constitution which had any bearing on the question, and summed up the application of his quotations by saying that if Chancellor Kent was right, and if the President of the Senate had the power to do the counting, then clearly, the House was invading its rights in attempting in any way to control that count, except to see that it was honest.

Mr. Butler—How are we to see that?

Mr. Shellabarger—The gentleman must go for his answer to Justice Story, who regrets that the Constitution had not made a detailed provision for the case. The gentleman cannot defeat the argument by showing that there may be defects or a *casus omissus* found in the Constitution. If it be not the President of the Senate who does the counting, but the two houses in joint convention, then I ask what privileges of the House have been invaded by the refusal of the President of the Senate to recognize the separate vote of the House of Representatives, which separate vote it had no authority to give?

He went on to argue that the concurrent resolution in reference to the electoral vote of Georgia was not unconstitutional, and that it was copied from a similar concurrent resolution adopted at the time of the election of President Monroe.

Mr. Thomas related how, thirty-two years ago, he had been a teller to count the electoral votes, when Mr. Van Buren was elected; how a difficulty then existed in relation to the State of Michigan, and how Mr. Clay, with his great foresight and learning, had anticipated and avoided the difficulty by preparing and having ad